

**MUMEYA.**  
Japanese Photographers.  
All kinds of photographs  
Work done in latest styles  
also Passport Photos.  
—  
Developing and Printing for  
Amateurs a Speciality.  
No. 11, Queen's Road Central  
Tel. 454.

# The China Mail.

**Ford**  
CARS.  
All stocks have been sold.  
May we get your name on  
our waiting list?  
—  
ALEX. ROSS & CO.  
Phone 2427.

January 10, 1919. Temperature 73°. Rainfall 0.04 inch. Humidity 85. January 10, 1918. Temperature 47.  
No. 17,359. 號十月正年九十壹百九千壹英 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY, 10, 1919. 午戌大歲年八國民華中 PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.

**BUSINESS NOTICES**  
**W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.**  
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.  
KOWLOON BAY.  
—  
Steam and Motor Vessels,  
Steel Building Work of every Description,  
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies

**DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.**  
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS  
—  
CHANDLER  
HUDSON  
AND  
OVERLAND  
MOTOR  
CARS  
—  
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

**BULL DOG LIGHT ALE**  
Pints and Splits.  
—  
**BULL DOG STOUT**  
Pints and Splits.  
—  
SOLE AGENTS:  
**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.**  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS  
TEL. 616.

**PIANOS FOR HIRE**  
\$10 PER MONTH.  
**ROBINSON'S**

**THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.**  
Established 1883  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**PURE Manila ROPE**  
—  
STRAND 1" to 15"  
CARP LAD 5" to 15"  
4 STRAND 3" to 10"  
Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length  
—  
Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to  
**Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.**

**Disch Bros**  
—  
ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG. TEL. No. 2842.

**DONNELLY & WHYTE.**  
WINE MERCHANTS.  
TEL. No. 626.

**TO-DAY'S CABLES.**  
(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)  
—  
**PEACE CONFERENCE.**  
—  
**FORECAST BY HAVAS.**  
—  
London, January 8.  
At the Conference, the clauses of the preliminary peace treaty will present a task likely to occupy two months. The bulk of the conference work will be done by small committees or individual conversations. Already much ground has been cleared by the discussions in London, Paris, Rome and Tokyo. Three main points to be covered by the preliminary peace treaty are the acceptance of the League of Nations in its broad outlines, the amount of indemnity to be paid by Germany (and the manner of payment), and the making of a new map of the world showing the fresh frontiers of the European nations and the future area of the German colonies. After the inter-allied treaty has been drafted, the enemy plenipotentiaries will be invited to come to Paris to a great plenary congress at Versailles, which is hardly likely to be held before the end of 1919. (Havas).

**AMERICAN ENGINEERS.**  
—  
London, January 8.  
The American engineers' mission was received by the Chamber of Commerce at Marseilles. They visited the port works, the Marseilles Rhone canal, and the province shipyard. They leave soon for Lyons. (Havas).

**SEINE FLOOD.**  
—  
London, January 8.  
The Seine flood has stopped the arrival of coal and other goods in Paris, causing danger of a serious shortage of fuel. M. Clemenceau gave instructions to double the traffic on the railways. (Havas).

**CIVIL WAR AT BERLIN.**  
—  
**CIVILIANS FLEEING.**  
—  
London, January 8.  
A telephone message from Berlin to Munich on January 7 stated that civil war had begun in Berlin. All the banks were barricaded, and the Spartacists had captured a great number of public buildings. Thousands of armed Spartacists, also of pro-Government troops, were crowding the streets. Firing started at several points, and hundreds were fleeing from the city.  
An earlier message from Copenhagen, coming from Frankfurt, says a council of war was held at Berlin in the Chancellor's Palace on January 6, the Soviet Executive participating. The Government decided to use all its force to subdue the Spartacists. A man called Noke was appointed Commander-in-Chief. The Government troops were conveyed in motor-cars to the centre of Berlin, concentrating near the Chancellor's palace. The Government refused to negotiate with the Spartacists. Both sides occupy positions in the Wilhelmstrasse, only 100 yards apart, and seem prepared to fight.

**BRITISH WARSHIP BIGGEST YET.**  
—  
London, Jan. 7.  
Although no official statement has yet been made, it is understood that the British warship Hood, now nearing completion, will be the largest fighting vessel in the world.  
She will be 894 feet long, and will carry 8 fifteen-inch guns, her hull being fitted with an outer cushion against which torpedoes and mines will explode harmlessly.  
She is expected to attain a speed of at least 40 miles per hour. The Hood will cost £2,250,000. It is stated that three other battle-cruisers of the same type are being built.

**THE LABOUR LEADER.**  
—  
London, January 7.  
The Parliamentary Labour Party has unanimously elected Mr. W. Adamson Chairman for the session. Mr. J. R. Clynes has been appointed Vice-Chairman.

**OBITUARY.**  
—  
**BETHAM-EDWARDS, NOVELIST.**  
—  
London, January 7.  
Miss Betham-Edwards, the novelist, is dead, at the age of 83.  
[Her books were very popular in the later Victorian times. The French Government made her an officer of Public Instruction for her writings about France. She wrote the hymn, "God make my life a little light." She also contributed to "Punch."—Ed. C.M.]

**EARLIER TELEGRAMS.**  
(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)  
—  
**BRITISH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.**  
—  
London, Jan. 7.  
The imports during 1918 were £7,319,338,991, compared with £1,084,104,578 in 1917. The exports were £498,473,063, as compared with £232,079,746.

**SINN FEIN M.P. JAILED.**  
—  
London, Jan. 7.  
Mr. Sears, Sinn Fein Member of the House of Commons, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for delivering an inflammatory speech, inciting his audience to shoot the authorities when the occasion arose.

**INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.**  
—  
London, Jan. 7.  
The National Congress motion in favour of full Provincial autonomy, and against special electorates for Europeans, was carried with acclamation, according to a wire from Delhi.  
The Congress passed formal resolution of loyalty.

**U. R. E.**  
—  
London, Jan. 7.  
Hundreds of names of men and women on whom the Order of the British Empire has been bestowed for services rendered in connection with the war, are published in a thirty-two page "Gazette".  
The recipients' activities show a very great variety of forms of occupation.  
Only a few names well known Overseas are included in the present list. Among these is Viscountess Buxton, wife of the Governor General of South Africa, who appears in the highest class, namely, the Dame Grand Cross.

**THE KNIGHT COMMANDERSHIP.**  
—  
The Knight Commandership include Sir Rider Haggard as a member of the Dominions Commission. Commanders of the order include Mary Booth and W. J. Haines of the Salvation Army, and George Robey, the well-known music hall singer.

**THE OFFICERS OF THE ORDER.**  
—  
The Officers of the Order include Mr. William H. Haggard, Editor-Manager of the Eastern Telegraph Company.

**CRUEL WOMAN.**  
—  
Helsinki, Jan. 7.  
The Members of the Danish Legation, who have arrived from Petrograd, state that British civil and military officials who are kept in prison in Moscow, are being tyrannically treated.

**THE REAL DICTATOR OF PETROGRAD.**  
—  
A woman, 22 years of age, named Jacobleva, chief of the Anti-Counter-Revolutionary Committee. Her cruelty surpasses all existing legends.  
Many die of starvation in the streets daily. The population has sunk to 800,000.

**THREE QUARTERS OF ALL THE SHOPS ARE CLOSED.**  
—  
Tramways have been suspended. There is no coal. Electric light may be used for two hours daily. The Red Guards in the Petrograd District number 60,000.

**BRITISH FORCES.**  
—  
London, Jan. 7.  
Reuter learns that the British force in Russia at present is under 20,000, rationed strength. There is not the slightest intention of increasing it.  
On the contrary, it is hoped that the force will be materially decreased shortly, and those remaining will be replaced as soon as possible by men of the New Volunteer Army.

**GENERAL LUDENDORFF.**  
—  
London, January 7.  
The *Dagen* Stockholm authoritatively learns that General von Ludendorff is staying in the south of Sweden. He has adopted the fictitious title of the Finnish Legation Councillor Ernst Lindstrom.

**STRAIGHT AT IT.**  
—  
THERE is no use of our "beating the air" around the bush. We might as well get it out first as last. We want you to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the next time you have a cough or cold. There is no reason so far as we can see why you should do so. This preparation has its remarkable record has gained a world wide reputation, and people everywhere speak of it in the highest terms of praise. It is for sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

**EARLIER TELEGRAMS.**  
(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)  
—  
**UNREST IN BRITISH ARMY.**  
—  
London, January 8th.  
There has been trouble among the soldiers owing to the delay of demobilisation. Following on protests by the troops at Dover and Folkestone, 200 members of the Army Service Corps at Isleworth seized motor lorries and drove to Whitehall, pinning the Premier not at home, they sent a deputation to the Ministry of Labour which promised to hear their grievances immediately, and having investigated, said that any man who had his job awaiting him would be demobilised within ten days.  
Several thousands of soldiers at Shoreham marched to Brighton to protest at the demobilisation delay. They dispersed after the Mayor had promised to communicate their grievances to the War Office.

**THE SOLDIERS AT SHOREHAM.**  
—  
The soldiers at Shoreham have decided to telegraph to the Premier demanding that all troops at Shoreham be sent home immediately, pending demobilisation papers being sent to them.

**OFFICIALS OF THE DEMOBILISATION DEPARTMENT.**  
—  
Officials of the Demobilisation Department have gone to France in order to deal with cases before the men are sent home on leave, largely meeting the men's objections to having to rejoin their units overseas before receiving their discharge.

**THE UNREST AMONG MEN OF THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.**  
—  
The unrest among men of the Army Service Corps is largely due to the fact that the Corps contain numbers of long-service infantrymen, transferred into the Corps on account of wounds and health, who claim that their demobilisation is penalised by their transfer from fighting units, as the Army Service Corps will be the last to demobilise.

**THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS MEN WISH TO BE PLACED ON THE SAME FOOTING AS THE FIGHTING UNITS.**  
—  
The unrest has spread to a number of centres including Aldershot, but does not warrant an alarmist view of the situation.

**IT WAS SUMMED UP TO-DAY BY A SOLDIER CHAIRMAN OF A SOLDIERS' MEETING AT BROMLEY.**  
—  
The demonstrations have been started to ginger up the Government, as at the present rate of demobilisation apparently we will be soldiering until 1925.

**IT IS CERTAIN THAT THE PROTESTS WILL HAVE BENEFICIAL RESULTS.**  
—  
Newspapers of all shades of opinion pay a tribute to the sensible manner in which this situation was handled by the authorities.

**AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE, TO BE ATTENDED BY LEADING MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT, IS BEING HELD ON JANUARY 7, WHEN THE WHOLE QUESTION WILL BE REVIEWED.**  
—  
A number of soldiers, including men on leave from Salonika, marched in an orderly fashion to the War Office to-day, and sent a deputation to the authorities, to ask an assurance regarding demobilisation.

**ONE MAN SAID THAT THEY HAD BEEN IN GREECE FOR THREE YEARS, AND WISHED FOR AN ASSURANCE THAT THEY WOULD NOT BE CONDEMNED TO A SIMILAR PERIOD OF ABSENCE FROM HOME.**  
—  
Four hundred mechanics of an aerodrome at Farnham, Essex, which is being broken up, have demanded to be sent home, as many of them had jobs awaiting them.

**THE COMMANDER GAVE THE MEN A DAY'S LEAVE TO ENABLE THEM TO FETTER THEIR PAPERS, SHOWING THAT THEY HAD WORK TO GO TO, AFTER WHICH THEY WILL BE ALLOWED TO RETURN HOME, PENDING DEMOBILISATION.**  
—  
Reuter understands that a general demobilisation cannot be ordered until after the Peace Conference, as an efficient Army must be maintained in order to meet any contingency during the peace negotiations.

**TEN THOUSAND SOLDIERS WERE DISCHARGED DAILY AT HOME LAST WEEK, AND THE NUMBER DEALT WITH IN FRANCE HAS INCREASED TO OVER 20,000 DAILY, INCLUDING DOMINION TROOPS.**  
—  
**GENERAL LUDENDORFF.**  
—  
London, January 7.  
The *Dagen* Stockholm authoritatively learns that General von Ludendorff is staying in the south of Sweden. He has adopted the fictitious title of the Finnish Legation Councillor Ernst Lindstrom.

**STRAIGHT AT IT.**  
—  
THERE is no use of our "beating the air" around the bush. We might as well get it out first as last. We want you to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the next time you have a cough or cold. There is no reason so far as we can see why you should do so. This preparation has its remarkable record has gained a world wide reputation, and people everywhere speak of it in the highest terms of praise. It is for sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

**BUSINESS NOTICES**  
**J. T. SHAW.**  
—  
**TAILOR, HABITMAKER AND OUTFITTER.**  
—  
21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING, HONGKONG.

**ROYAL**  
Compare the work and then compare the prices.  
10' size \$140  
14' " 160  
18' " 180  
We guarantee satisfaction and will gladly send machines on approval to responsible parties.  
**ALEX. ROSS & CO.,**  
MACHINERY DEPARTMENT,  
4, Des Vaux Road Central,  
Telephone 2427.

**"SCOTT'S EMULSION!"**  
WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF THE ABOVE IN  
**\$1.50 Medium Size \$1.50**  
PER BOT. PER BOT.  
**THE PHARMACY**  
(FLETCHER & CO., LTD.)  
Tel. 345. 22, Queen's Road Central.

**SENNET FRERES.**  
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
Jewellers, Diamond Merchants, etc.  
A Large Assortment of —  
NOVELTIES of all Descriptions.  
Call and inspect them.  
Agents for: — OMEGA WATCHES.

**IZAL**  
A TRIUMPH OF CONCENTRATION.  
—  
THE IDEAL DISINFECTANT.  
—  
TO BE OBTAINED AT ALL THE LEADING STORES.  
—  
SOLE AGENTS: —  
**W. R. LOXLEY & CO.**



## G. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER  
AND SURVEYOR.

Public Auction.

The Underigned has received in  
surrender to sell by Public Auction.

on

SATURDAY, January 11, 1919.

Commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms Duddell Street.

A Large Quantity of Provisions

comprising:-

Jam, Tinned Fruits, Vegetables,

Beef, Mutton, Soup, Sardines, Salmon,

Milk, Butter, Cheese,

do, do, do,

And

6 rolls Wire Poultry netting.

On view from Friday the 10th, inst.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1919.

on

TUESDAY,

January 14, 1919,

commencing at 2.45 p.m.

at No. 1 HUMPHREYS BUILDING,

Kowloon.

A QUANTITY OF

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE,

Comprising:-

Teak hatstand, Chesterfield couch &amp;

armchairs, blackwood desk, armchairs,

tables, tapestry &amp; flower stands, marble

clock, Japanese silk embroidered screen,

pictures, ornaments, easement curtains,

carpet, skin rug, etc., etc.

Teak extension dining table and

chairs, teak sideboard with bevelled

mirror, dinner wagon, teak bookcase,

ice chest, electric fittings, dinner

crockery, glassware, etc., etc.

Teak twin bedsteads, single &amp; double

wardrobes with bevelled glass doors,

toilet table, tiled top washstand, woollen

blankets, toilet crockery, etc., etc.

And

A Quantity of Palms in Pots

Also

Cottage Piano by Moutrie, Shanghai

(in fine condition)

1 Victrola with cabinet and records.

1 Perambulator.

On view from Monday, the 13th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, January 7, 1919.

## INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG DEFENCE  
CORPS

MAJOR H. A. MORGAN and

OFFICERS invite all Members

of the Hongkong Defence Corps to

Smoking Concert at the Theatre Royal

on FRIDAY, the 10th January, 1919,

at 9 p.m., when the prizes will be

presented by H. L. The Officer Ad-

ministering the Government (The Hon.

Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.)—Under

uniform.

Hongkong, December 31, 1918.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY—

THERAPION NO. 1

THERAPION NO. 2

THERAPION NO. 3

No. 12, Market Street, HONGKONG.

No. 12, Market Street, HONGKONG.

No. 12, Market Street, HONGKONG.

No. 12, Market Street, HONGKONG.

No. 12, Market Street, HONGKONG.

No. 12, Market Street, HONGKONG.

No. 12, Market Street, HONGKONG.

No. 12, Market Street, HONGKONG.

No. 12, Market Street, HONGKONG.

No. 12, Market Street, HONGKONG.

No. 12, Market Street, HONGKONG.

No. 12, Market Street, HONGKONG.

No. 12, Market Street, HONGKONG.

No. 12, Market Street, HONGKONG.

No. 12, Market Street, HONGKONG.

No. 12, Market Street, HONGKONG.

No. 12, Market Street, HONGKONG.

No. 12, Market Street, HONGKONG.

No. 12, Market Street, HONGKONG.

No. 12, Market Street, HONGKONG.

No. 12, Market Street, HONGKONG.

No. 12, Market Street, HONGKONG.

No. 12, Market Street, HONGKONG.

No. 12, Market Street, HONGKONG.

No. 12, Market Street, HONGKONG.

No. 12, Market Street, HONGKONG.

No. 12, Market Street, HONGKONG.

No. 12, Market Street, HONGKONG.

No. 12, Market Street, HONGKONG.

No. 12, Market Street, HONGKONG.

No. 12, Market Street, HONGKONG.

No. 12, Market Street, HONGKONG.

No. 12, Market Street, HONGKONG.

No. 12, Market Street, HONGKONG.

No. 12, Market Street, HONGKONG.

No. 12, Market Street, HONGKONG.

## INTIMATIONS

## METEOR GARAGE

Sole distributors of

MAXWELL CARS.

Automobiles for Hire

and for Sale

at reasonable Prices.

Phone 2500.

66 Des Voeux Road

Central.

Phone 2500.

66 Des Voeux Road

Central.

Phone 2500.

66 Des Voeux Road

Central.

Phone 2500.

66 Des Voeux Road

Central.

Phone 2500.

66 Des Voeux Road

Central.

Phone 2500.

66 Des Voeux Road

Central.

Phone 2500.

66 Des Voeux Road

Central.

Phone 2500.

66 Des Voeux Road

Central.

Phone 2500.

66 Des Voeux Road

Central.

Phone 2500.

66 Des Voeux Road

Central.

Phone 2500.

66 Des Voeux Road

Central.

Phone 2500.

66 Des Voeux Road

Central.

Phone 2500.

66 Des Voeux Road

Central.

Phone 2500.

66 Des Voeux Road

Central.

Phone 2500.

66 Des Voeux Road

Central.

Phone 2500.

66 Des Voeux Road

Central.

Phone 2500.

66 Des Voeux Road

Central.

Phone 2500.

66 Des Voeux Road

Central.

Phone 2500.

66 Des Voeux Road

Central.

Phone 2500.

66 Des Voeux Road

Central.

Phone 2500.

66 Des Voeux Road

Central.

Phone 2500.

66 Des Voeux Road

Central.

Phone 2500.

66 Des Voeux Road

Central.

Phone 2500.

66 Des Voeux Road

Central.

Phone 2500.

66 Des Voeux Road

Central.

Phone 2500.

66 Des Voeux Road

Central.

Phone 2500.

66 Des Voeux Road

Central.

Phone 2500.

66 Des Voeux Road

Central.

Phone 2500.

66 Des Voeux Road

Central.

Phone 2500.

66 Des Voeux Road

Central.

Phone 2500.

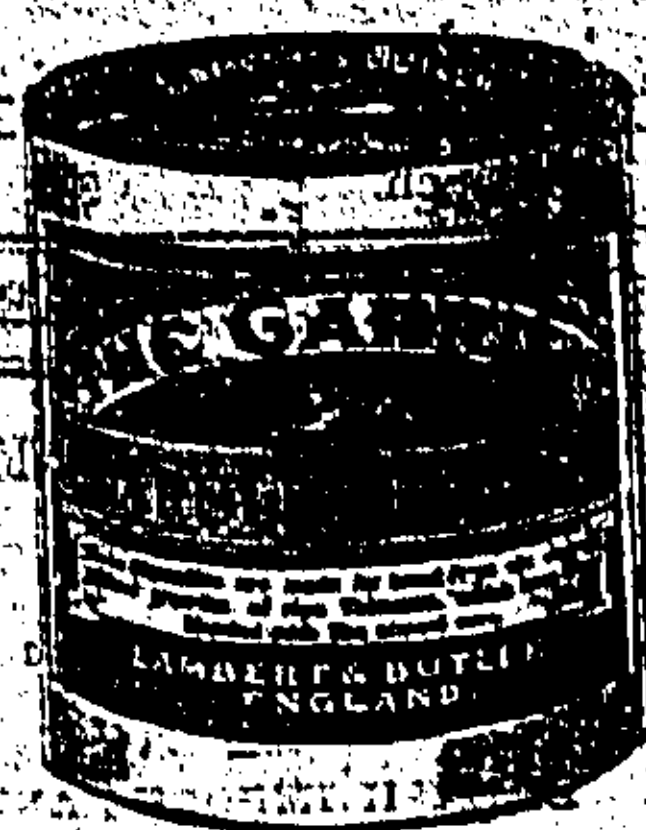
66 Des Voeux Road

Central.

Phone 2500.

66 Des Voeux Road

THE



"GARRICK"

LAMBERT &amp; BUTLER'S

GARRICK  
CIGARETTESARE MADE FROM THE HIGHEST COST  
AND MOST DELICATELY FLAVOURED  
TOBACCO

GROWN IN VIRGINIA.

SOLD IN AIR-TIGHT TINS OF 50 CIGARETTES  
AND OBTAINABLE AT ALL TOBACCONISTS.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

## KODAKS

## &amp; FILMS

Plates &amp; Papers.

Developing &amp; Printing

Undertaken.

## A. TACK &amp; CO.,

26, Des Voeux Road Central.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

BUTCHERS MEATS:

Beef, Mutton, Lamb.

Rabbits, Hares.

Sausages,

Brawn,

Pressed Beef.

Purity. Excellence.

## WE BUY

used

## POSTAGE STAMPS,

Collection and Large Lots for

Spot Cash.

Tell us what you have

for sale.

Do not send without first

writing to us.

## GRACE &amp; CO.,

No. 10, Wyndham Street,

P. O. Box 630. Hongkong.

## PATELL &amp; CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE

EXPORTERS,

SILK MERCHANTS,

COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in

NEW YORK,

SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

Branches:-

CANTON,

YOKOHAMA,

BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: Prince's Building,

HONGKONG.

## JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDER

CHERRY &amp; CO.

PEDDER STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

## AN OLD TIMER.

The death is announced of Lieut. Colonel de la Perre Robinson, in his 81st year. Lieut. Colonel Robinson was an officer in the Lancashire Fusiliers when the 20th Regiment was stationed in Yokohama in 1864 and remained with a part of the regiment when the Norfolk Regiment relieved it. In this capacity he helped to train some of the Shogun's troops which were brigaded with the British troops for that purpose.

## SANDY'S SMALL PROFIT.

"Speaking about profiteering," said the tall man, "brings to my mind the story of the Scotch shopkeeper, Sandy Macleod, who while talking to the manager of a London emporium said: 'Ye'll pardon my askin' ye, sir, but what profit can ye make in London?'"

"Oh, as for that," was the reply, "on some articles 5 per cent., on others 10 per cent., and on some 20 per cent."

"Twenty per cent! Man, it's awfu'!"

"But don't ye?" asked the Scotchman.

"Nae sic luck," exclaimed Sandy. "I can only make 1 per cent. I just buy a thing for a shilling and I sell it for two."

## WOMEN BREADWINNERS.

Dealing with Labour after the war, at the National Liberal Club, Mr. Clynnes, the Food Controller, said it might be found impossible now even for working men to accept a restoration of all pre-war conditions, but the Government should find no difficulty in taking the necessary legislative steps to stand by its pledge and offer to give back the trade conditions which the needs of war broke down. Whoever in this matter might do wrong, the Government could afford only to do right.

Terms would have to be made, for even by Act of Parliament they could not wipe out the changes in methods of wealth production which war had imposed. Nor could they take away the new industrial interests created in thousands of working-class homes by wartime opportunities of employment. It would be impossible to turn out of industrial occupations large numbers of women and unemployed workers whose fathers and brothers had been buried abroad and who could not again be the breadwinners for the family.

He was not without hope that just as in war time the highest form of advice to the State called upon thousands of thousands of men to do for it, so in the end of the war it would be recognized that the State was entitled to call upon women to do for it in peace and industry, until by little and little we had made good our losses. A woman's work was not less valuable than a man's work, and it was not less essential to the life of the nation. The State should not only encourage women to work, but it should also encourage them to work in the most efficient manner possible.

## SHORTHAND.

The shorthand case on Mr. Justice Darling's court has much interest for stenographers. It is quite possible to acquire a system of shorthand in a short time. It is the persistent practice that makes a shorthand writer a shorthand writer. Lord Denning, for example, took shorthand in his early days, and he has never read my notes afterwards. One eminent preacher in London, however, preaches his sermons from shorthand.

## FIRST OF NEW LEGATIONS.

The Czechoslovak nation has opened in Grosvenor-square a Legation, of which Dr. Ossowski has been appointed chief. This is the first of the new States which have sprung into being on the disruption of the Central Powers to open a Legation in London. The British Government, in an announcement made on August 14, stated that, in consideration of its efforts to achieve independence Great Britain regarded the Czechoslovak nation as an Allied nation and recognized the right of the three Czechoslovak armies as an allied and belligerent army waging warfare against Austria-Hungary and Germany.

## ON THE ALLOTMENTS.

Thus "C.R.B." in the "Chronicle":

He seemed to be the permanent human feature of the allotments, through which I passed, at varying hours, each day. There was a certain solitariness and aloofness about the old man that, for some time, kept me away from him.

One morning I ventured to stroll across to his patch and complimented him on his wonderful rows of cabbages and parsnips, beet and onions.

He smiled and nodded. His face, full of wrinkles and lined with age, had a certain serenity in its expression.

"Ah, things 'll grow for me—always would," he said.

"Perhaps you're a born gardener?"

"I reckon I am," he said, "born in the country, an' took to diggin' like a sheep to grass."

"Then why did you come to town?"

"Out of five in family," he said, "four went dead, an' the wife as well, an' the one left lived up here. So I came to her. I couldn't hide alone in the old place."

"And did you go on with gardening?"

"Carpetmen" was my trade. I kept that for a hobby, like. But up in London, where I lived, there was no more than a box of a yard with no sun in it. Lord love 'ee, how I pined for the green! But I saved money, an' when I was seventy I gave up—retired, they call it."

He stared silently at his weedless ground for a time. "Miserable? That wasn



**HUGHES & HOUGH**  
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT

General Auctioneers  
Share, Coal and General  
Produce Brokers and  
Commission Agents.

**PROPRIETORS**  
"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Order used  
Bentley's  
A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions.  
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address  
"HUGHES & HOUGH"  
HONGKONG.

**PUBLIC AUCTIONS**

The undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (For account of the concerned),

**SATURDAY,**  
the 11th Jan., 1919, at 10.30 noon,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street.

Several cases Haig & Haig (five star)  
Whisky.  
Several cases Haig & Haig (3 star)  
Whisky.  
Several cases Dewars Blue Label  
Whisky.  
Dresses—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1919.

The undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. D. MacDonald & Co. to sell by Public Auction, at their premises Hung-hom, on

**MONDAY,**  
13th January, at 10 a.m.

The whole of Valuable Plant, etc., etc., contained thereon.

Large Galvanized Iron Buildings Stock and Machine Tools, comprising:—

Lathes, Planing Machine, Screw Machine, Shaping Machine, Milling Machine, Slotting Machine, Drieding Machine, Cold Sawing Machine, Weighing Machines, Punching and Shearing Machines, Blower, Test Pump, Engines and shafting, Sundry Pumps, Assorted Chain Blocks, Screw Jacks, Stretching Screws, Tools, Twist Drills, Stock and Dies, Steam Hammer, Blacksmith's Tools, Sundry Wooden Patterns, Band and Circular Saws, Pipe Bending Blocks, Pipe Vices, Copersmith's Tools, Emergency Caps, Water tanks and fittings, Winches, Benders, Diving Pumps, Helms and dresses (new and second hand), a quantity of Steel Products including Steel Plates, Angles, Bars, Rolled Steel, Joists, galvanized Steel Plates, wrought and galvanized Iron Piping and fittings, Brass and Copper Tubes, Munts & Yellow Metal Sheathing, Metal and Copper Tacks, etc.

Also

One large galvanized Iron Building (wood framing)  
One small galvanized Iron Shed (Steel framing)  
One Motor Boat 22 by 5' 3" by 3' feet fitted with 15/20 H.P. heavy duty Kelvin Kerosene Motor.

And

One 5 H.P. Bolinder Crude Oil Engine direct coupled to dynamo illustrated on page 25 of Bolinder's catalogue.

The machinery will be put up for auction on FRIDAY, 10th January, at 10 a.m.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

**Terms:—Cash.**

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, December 23, 1918.

(For account of the concerned),

**ON**  
**WEDNESDAY,**  
the 15th January, 1919, commencing at 1.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LABOR ASSORTMENT OF  
**USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS,**  
DRAWN WORK, & EMBROIDERIES.

Comprising:—

**HOUSEHOLD LINENS:—**Single and Double Flain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Double White-Satin Quilts, Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths, Bath Towels, Face Towels, etc., etc.

**DRAWNWORK:—**Bedspreads, Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths, etc., etc.

**EMBROIDERIES:—**Bedspreads, Table Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 54 in.

Also

A few lots of Attache Cases and Bellow Valises.

(All new goods and small lots to suit purchasers).

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

**Terms:—Cash.**

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1919.

**PUBLIC AUCTIONS.**

(For account of the concerned),

**ON**  
**WEDNESDAY,**  
the 15th January, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A quantity of useful Household Furniture, removed to sale rooms for convenience of sale.

And

One Victor Gramophone with a large collection of records.

**Terms:—Cash.**

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1919.

(For account of the concerned),

**ON**  
**WEDNESDAY,**  
the 15th January, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

**TEAK WOOD AND BIAORWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN BEDSTRADES, CURTAINS, CARPETS, etc., etc.**

AND AN ASSORTMENT OF  
**USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS,**  
As follows:—

Chesterfield Sofas and Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, Upholstered Suites, etc., Bedrooms Furniture, comprising: Brass Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Wagon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, including large Blackwood Screen, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, etc., Engravings, Pictures, Brass Vases, etc., etc., Tennis Poles and Net, Carpets new and secondhand.

Also

One 12-Bore Hammer Gun by Army and Navy Store, London, in good condition.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

**Terms:—Cash.**

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1919.

**WANT**  
**ADVERTISEMENTS**

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS.  
\$1. PREPAID.  
Every additional 5 words 5 Cents.

**WANTED.**

**WANTED:—**Qualified Stenographer and Typist, male preferred. Apply, by letter only, stating salary required to W. S. BAILLY & CO., LTD.

**FOR SALE.**

**GALESEND:—**100 The Peak, 8th Rooms, Grass Tennis Court, immediate possession.

Apply to—  
**C. H. GALE,**  
Public Works Department.  
Hongkong, Nov. 12, 1918.

**TO LET.**

**A HOUSE** in Wong-ai-chung Road. HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.

Apply to—  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**

**TO LET.**

**A SHOP** in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—  
**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.**  
Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, July 17, 1918.

**TO LET.**

**EDGEHILL:—**No. 10, The Peak.

Apply to—  
**THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.**

**SAVARESS'S**  
**SANTAL**  
**CAPSULES**

PREPARED BY DR. J. SAVARESS, 10, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

**A NEW ERA FOR WOMEN.**

This year's annual conference of National Union of Women Workers, at Harrogate, marked a new era in the history of women's organizations. Each of the 700 delegates was a woman citizen with a vote, and each represented a large number of organized, thinking, and enterprising women.

Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon opened her presidential address with a reference to women's achievements during the past year. "One may prophesy," she said, "that the consequences of the great Reform Act of this year will eventually be of little less significance than the effects of the great war." Let us here and now record our deep gratitude to the pioneers of the women's suffrage movement in our own and other lands.

Names were mentioned, and when it came to that of our friend Mrs. P. W. C. every woman in the hall rose and waited in silence until the slight erect figure of that veteran leader stepped to the front of the platform, acknowledging the compliments with a quiet "I thank you with all my heart."

Continuing her address, Mrs. Gordon said that women were winning a place in the shaping of legislation, and all professions must be opened to them, not excluding that of membership of the House of Commons. The Solicitors' Bill, she thought, would offer a good test subject for women to put to Parliamentary candidates.

Touching after the war problems, Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon said that owing to the high cost of living more women would engage in industry than in the past. These women must be given the assurance of earning an equal wage with men when their work was of equal value. "We of the National Union," she said, "are ready to give our services in peace as fully and wholeheartedly as we have given them in war."

In return, however, we shall require that service equally rendered shall be equally recognized.

A resolution moved on behalf of the Executive Committee urging the Government to introduce a Bill declaring women to be eligible as members of Parliament did not receive the support one would have expected, a large number of the delegates refraining from recording their votes. It passed, however, by a small majority.

**THE FRENCH COLONIES.**

M. Henry Simon, the Colonial Minister, speaking in the Senate, said that in July 1918, the French colonies had supplied the armies with 918,000 men, of whom 680,000 were fighting units and 238,000 workers. North Africa had contributed 232,000 fighting men, 118,000 recruited workers and 73,000 voluntary hands; the old colonies (the Antilles, Guiana and Reunion Island) had sent 31,000 men; the other colonies (Indo-China, Senegal and Madagascar) had supplied 250,000 combatants and 30,000 workers, besides 80,000 men now being recruited. To these must be added 107,000 men serving, before the war, in regiments of either Algerian, Senegalese, Annamite, Malgache or Moroccan soldiers; and lastly a new coloured army is being constituted.

It is too early yet to tell the glorious history of the colonial troops during the war; the countless honours conferred upon them render just homage to their gallant deeds.

It is not only in France that the children of her colonies have wished to fight; for, already in 1914, they carried war into Germany's colonies. Supported by native British forces and during an especially hard campaign, they conquered Togoland and Cameroon, about 855,000 square kilometres. The French troops of Tunis supported the Italians of Tripoli against the attacks of wandering tribes in the pay of Germany. The Tunisian harbour of Bizerte made a naval basis for the Allied fleets and screened the reconstituting of the Serbian regiments, which were first sheltered at Corfu, in Morocco, General Lyautey's indomitable energy, his gift for organization, his prestige as a leader have been able, thanks to the loyalty of native chiefs, to carry on and increase the work of pacifying the interior, and at the same time supply the home country with splendid contingents of Moorish troops whose deeds of daring and bravery have now become legendary.

The assistance given by the colonies in munition work has been equally valuable. Indo-China has supplied a very considerable number of workers—especially metallurgists—for whom sorting camps have been made at Toulon and Marseilles. Madagascar and New Caledonia have followed her example. North Africa sent over thousands of Kabyle and ordinary workmen, to assist in the harbour and factories, and in agricultural labour.

For the manufacture of war material, Tonkin and New Caledonia have sent over their ores, Madagascar her gums and wood for fire-arms. Shell and cartridge factories have been built in Algeria and Morocco. And lastly West Africa has continued to supply the Navy with native sailors and stokers.

The countries beyond the seas have helped to a very great extent in supplying the mother-land with food and raw materials. From the beginning of 1918 up to the first months of 1919, the total of raw material brought into France, under the direct control of the Colonial Minister alone, rose to 1,817,000 tons, of which 525,000 were sugar; 249,000, oleaginous matter; 257,000, rice; 49,000, plumbago; 41,000, Indian corn; 28,800, castor-oil plants; 20,000, frozen meat and 10,000 tons of alcohol for powder. The Antilles and Reunion Island have sent over principally generous contributions of sugar, rum, coffee and cocoa. Oils has been supplied from the western coast of Africa; rice from Indo-China; plumbago, frozen meat and castor-oil sent by Madagascar. Then we must not forget to mention ground-nuts from Senegal, copra from the coast of Guinea, rubber from Congo, wood from the Gaboon and Ivory Coast, cattle from the Soudanese savannas: 50,000 head have either been sent over to the home-country or slaughtered on the spot to be made into frozen meat.

From a financial point of view, assistance from the colonies has been shown in two different ways: officially (by subscriptions to loans and National Defence bonds and bills) and privately (by subscriptions to war charities and relief work). As early as 1915, the general estimates for the budget of Indo-China were made to include, and spontaneously, all the expenditure made on behalf of the War Office, amounting to 11,087,000 francs. In September, 1918, M. Albert Sarraut, the governor-general, issued a pamphlet order in regard to all large purchases of alcohol used for powder. Treasury advances to about a hundred million francs, without interest, were made for the expenses of the mother-country in the colony. And lastly, 200,000 francs, with these "proofs of loyalty," Indo-China contributed 9,237,767 francs towards relief societies for war victims; while Madagascar sent nearly 5 millions; Western Africa, three millions; and the whole of the colonial subscriptions received by the Committee for distribution, on June 29th, 1918, amounted to 20,668,018 francs.

**THE FRENCH COLONIES.**

M. Henry Simon, the Colonial Minister, speaking in the Senate, said that in July 1918, the French colonies had supplied the armies with 918,000 men, of whom 680,000 were fighting units and 238,000 workers. North Africa had contributed 232,000 fighting men, 118,000 recruited workers and 73,000 voluntary hands; the old colonies (the Antilles, Guiana and Reunion Island) had sent 31,000 men; the other colonies (Indo-China, Senegal and Madagascar) had supplied 250,000 combatants and 30,000 workers, besides 80,000 men now being recruited. To these must be added 107,000 men serving, before the war, in regiments of either Algerian, Senegalese, Annamite, Malgache or Moroccan soldiers; and lastly a new coloured army is being constituted.

It is too early yet to tell the glorious history of the colonial troops during the war; the countless honours conferred upon them render just homage to their gallant deeds.

It is not only in France that the children of her colonies have wished to fight; for, already in 1914, they carried war into Germany's colonies. Supported by native British forces and during an especially hard campaign, they conquered Togoland and Cameroon, about 855,000 square kilometres. The French troops of Tunis supported the Italians of Tripoli against the attacks of wandering tribes in the pay of Germany. The Tunisian harbour of Bizerte made a naval basis for the Allied fleets and screened the reconstituting of the Serbian regiments, which were first sheltered at Corfu, in Morocco, General Lyautey's indomitable energy, his gift for organization, his prestige as a leader have been able, thanks to the loyalty of native chiefs, to carry on and increase the work of pacifying the interior, and at the same time supply the home country with splendid contingents of Moorish troops whose deeds of daring and bravery have now become legendary.

The assistance given by the colonies in munition work has been equally valuable. Indo-China has supplied a very considerable number of workers—especially metallurgists—for whom sorting camps have been made at Toulon and Marseilles. Madagascar and New Caledonia have followed her example. North Africa sent over thousands of Kabyle and ordinary workmen, to assist in the harbour and factories, and in agricultural labour.

For the manufacture of war material, Tonkin and New Caledonia have sent over their ores, Madagascar her gums and wood for fire-arms. Shell and cartridge factories have been built in Algeria and Morocco. And lastly West Africa has continued to supply the Navy with native sailors and stokers.

The countries beyond the seas have helped to a very great extent in supplying the mother-land with food and raw materials. From the beginning of 1918 up to the first months of 1919, the total of raw material brought into France, under the direct control of the Colonial Minister alone, rose to 1,817,000 tons, of which 525,000 were sugar; 249,000, oleaginous matter; 257,000, rice; 49,000, plumbago; 41,000, Indian corn; 28,800, castor-oil plants; 20,000, frozen meat and 10,000 tons of alcohol for powder. The Antilles and Reunion Island have sent over principally generous contributions of sugar, rum, coffee and cocoa. Oils has been supplied from the western coast of Africa; rice from Indo-China; plumbago, frozen meat and castor-oil sent by Madagascar. Then we must not forget to mention ground-nuts from Senegal, copra from the coast of Guinea, rubber from Congo, wood from the Gaboon and Ivory Coast, cattle from the Soudanese savannas: 50,000 head have either been sent over to the home-country or slaughtered on the spot to be made into frozen meat.

From a financial point of view, assistance from the colonies has been shown in two different ways: officially (by subscriptions to loans and National Defence bonds and bills) and privately (by subscriptions to war charities and relief work). As early as 1915, the general estimates for the budget of Indo-China were made to include, and spontaneously, all the expenditure made on behalf of the War Office, amounting to 11,087,000 francs. In September, 1918, M. Albert Sarraut, the governor-general, issued a pamphlet order in regard to all large purchases of alcohol used for powder. Treasury advances to about a hundred million francs, without interest, were made for the expenses of the mother-country in the colony. And lastly, 200,000 francs, with these "proofs of loyalty," Indo-China contributed 9,237,767 francs towards relief societies for war victims; while Madagascar sent nearly 5 millions; Western Africa, three millions; and the whole of the colonial subscriptions received by the Committee for distribution, on June 29th, 1918, amounted to 20,668,018 francs.

**NOTICES.**

**THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO. LTD.**  
(Incorporated in England.)  
Being Agents for the above COMPANY, we are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE, MARINE, LIFE and MOTOR ACCIDENT at current rates.  
For further particulars, please apply to—  
**UNION TRADING COMPANY,**  
Prince's Building. General Agents.

**CARS on HIRE**

Experienced Chauffeurs and Expert Mechanics.

A Large Number of New and Comfortable Cars Always in Readiness.

Phone 977 & 2536

**MERCURY GARAGE CO.,**  
69-71 Des Vaux Road Central.

Arrangements for Special OCCASIONS

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.**  
**PORTLAND CEMENT.**

In Casks of 75 lbs. net.  
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.**  
GENERAL MANAGERS

**統泰隆有限公司**  
永興球貨品

八六一號

**UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS**  
Most up-to-date and Cheapest House in Hongkong.  
Address: DES VEAUX ROAD and CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.  
Telephone: Nos. 195 & 198

**Allenburg's Foods**  
The best alternative to Human Milk.

MILK FOOD No. 1. From birth to 3 months.  
MILK FOOD No. 2. From 3 to 6 months.  
MALTED FOOD No. 3. From 6 months upwards.

There is a greater demand than ever for the "Allenburg's" Foods, both in the home and abroad, while existing conditions render it possible only by the most careful selection of raw materials, and by the most efficient methods of manufacture, to supply the world's requirements. The Allenburg's Foods are the only ones which are not only pure and wholesome, but also contain the most perfect balance of nutrients for the infant and the invalid.

ALLENBURG'S FOODS, Ltd., LONDON, ENGL.

**FOR FITNESS AND EFFICIENCY DRINK**

**HORLICK'S MALTED MILK**  
(MALTED BARLEY, WHEAT & MILK)

GIVES STRENGTH AND MAINTAINS IT. INVARIABLE OF THE MARCH AND IN CAMPAIGNING. ENDORSED AND RECOMMENDED BY LEADING ATHLETES AND PHYSICAL CULTURISTS.

Available in both POWDER and TABLET FORMS.

A tablespoonful of the powder dissolved in glass of hot or cold water, a few tablets dissolved in the mouth, will prevent indigestion and loss of appetite.

Sold by Chemists and Grocers.

**HORLICK'S MALTED MILK COMPANY, LTD., LONDON, ENGL.**

**ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY**  
**WAR BOND DRAWING.**

**SALE OF TICKETS CLOSES**  
**ON 15th FEBRUARY.**

Tickets, \$5 each, obtainable at Banks, Stores, Clubs and Hotels.

**JAMES STEER.**  
8, ICE HOUSE STREET.  
**WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.**

CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, WATCHES AND NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

Tel. 2877. Tel. 2877.

**LEUNG YIK KEE.**  
Chinese Porcelain and Curio Store.

**FIXED PRICES.**  
**Cheap Sale**  
from 4th to 31st January, 1919.  
37, Queen's Road Central.

**FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.**

**CHAIRES.**

**I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.**

Quarter hour, .....	10 cents
Half hour, .....	20 "
One hour, .....	35 "
Three hours, .....	50 "
Six hours, .....	70 "
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), .....	\$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

**II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.**

Hour, .....	0.60 cents
Three hours, .....	1.50
Six hours, .....	2.00
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), .....	2.50

**III.—In the Hill District.**

Quarter hour, .....	\$0.15
Half hour, .....	0.30
One hour, .....	0.50
Two hours, .....	0.80
Three hours, .....	1.00
Six hours, .....	1.50
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), .....	2.00

**RICKSHAS.**

**I.—In the Island of Hongkong, if engaged in Victoria.**

Ten minutes, .....	5 cents
Quarter hour, .....	10 "
Half hour, .....	15 "
One hour, .....	20 "
Every subsequent hour, .....	30 "

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 a.m. or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

**II.—In Kowloon.**

Quarter hour, .....	5 cents
Half hour, .....	10 "
One hour, .....	15 "
Every subsequent hour, .....	10 "

**III.—Taipo Road.**

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the driver causes the journey to take longer than—

To 4th mile, .....	75 cents
single, .....	1 hour.
return, .....	\$1.00
Beyond 4th to 8th mile, .....	3 hours.
single, .....	\$1.50
return, .....	\$2.00
Beyond 8th to 12th mile, .....	4 "
single, .....	\$1.75
return, .....	\$2.25
Beyond 12th to 16th mile, .....	5 "
single, .....	\$2.00
return, .....	\$2.50

Fares for journeys beyond the 16th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one ricksha with three coolies from Tsan Shu Trail.

**BRIDGE SCORERS**

In Blocks of 50 SHEETS.

30 cents each  
our for One Dollar.

Obtainable at  
The China Mail, Ltd.,  
5 Wyndham Street.



# WATSON'S COLD CURE TABLETS.

CURE A COLD IN THE SHORTEST

POSSIBLE TIME.

AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR

NEURALGIA and MALARIAL HEADACHE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

Hongkong Dispensary.

Telephone 16.

**Powell Ltd**  
TELEPHONE 346

## LINOLEUMS

PLAIN, BROWN &amp; GREEN

various qualities &amp; thickness.

**TILE & BLOCK FLOORING  
PATTERNS**

GREEN &amp; BROWN STAIR and PASSAGE CLOTTING KEY PATTERN.

## LINOLEUMS

### DEATH.

SETH.—On December 30, 1918, at London, ARATHOON SETH, L.S.O., aged 66 years.

### The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JAN. 10, 1919.

### BOLSHEVISM IN ENGLAND.

THAT caption is not intended to be alarmist, but ardent. The unprecedented behaviour of the soldiers from Kempton Park, who organized a procession to the War Office and demanded an interview with a representative official, is an indication of possibilities that some of us do not like to think of. It was all very well (and very proper) for the Officer who spoke to the men to accuse them of endangering the country just because a few agitators had been at work amongst them. He seems to have spoken well, and the first lot of men went away pacified, and possibly a little bit ashamed. Later telegrams show that there must have been more than a "few" agitators at work. The unrest seems to have been widespread. So far the matter seems to have been well handled, but if there are real grievances to agitate about, and if nothing is done to remove them, it cannot be expected that things will always be so easily smoothed over. Before politicians made them soldiers, their God first made them men, and though there is probably very little the matter with discipline in the British Army at present, the politicians and the officers will be foolish to act as if these men can be treated like children, or like Russian or German soldiers. Ideas are ideas. Someone recently said that "Bolshevism is a germ that attacks defeated, but not victorious, armies." It is one of those pseudo-clever sayings that can mislead. Call them ideas, call them germs, there are desires, ideals, opinions, determinations, yearnings to-day in the minds of men who once would have been dumb and pro-pooled them as unthinkable. A recent conference of Socialists, said to represent 40,000 miners and other workers of

Lancashire, made it plain that its members do not think the Russian Bolsheviks as black as he is painted. They passed a resolution in favour of government at home by Soviet.

That the conditions for Labour all round are unsatisfactory is admitted. The Prime Minister himself has admitted it, and promised anew to do his best to mend them. The mismanagement of the Soldier Vote at the last election must have given rise to a lot of grumbling. It will have been seen that our system even yet does not permit of any real representation of the people. It was only to be expected that these Bolshevik ideas would travel. But, it may be argued, the example of Russia, with its present horrible anarchy, ought to serve as a salutary warning. Why? This is one of the things that was done to deaden men to the horror of "such things." It concerns the fibre when it does not unbalance the mind. It cheapens life. If Sir Edward Carson and his friends could import armed talk of fighting their brethren before the war (and they such undoubtedly respectable people) what are we to expect of men presently to be demobilized, after four years of life in the night and stink of blood and entrails? If they find the conditions unsatisfactory, if they find these ideas going about, if they make up their minds that something must be done about it, are they going to be pacified as easily as were the lads from Kempton Park? Hardly. It is to be hoped that our present ruling class will show more imagination, will realize the very real danger, and by taking a generous view of their responsibilities to the masses, at the same time taking a firm stand towards the prejudices and privileges that would oppose them, will manage to make the tea before the kettle boils over. We may be wrong, but we regard this incident at the War Office, and its accompanying events, as the first beginnings of the dance of the Bolshevik kettle lid.

### THE REFORM MEETING.

LAST night's mass meeting was really and truly a mass meeting. Late comers failed to get seats. The Chairman thought the large assembly was a proof of the fact that public opinion cannot be ignored. It was scarcely that. Some allowance had to be made for a number who were there for a cheap entertainment. The presence of such was indicated by

occasional laughter in wrong places. This being said, it must be admitted that the tone of the meeting was such that no honest Government could ignore its decision. The arguments, inevitably few, seemed sound. Two speakers anticipated one probable objection, already dealt with by the "China Mail," that the proposed change might be detrimental to Imperial arrangements. It could not, since, as the "China Mail" and Mr. Pollock pointed out, the naval and military policy would still be exclusively in the hands of the experts, with whose decisions it is unlikely that even the Governor would interfere.

Very refreshing was the interpolation of Mr. J. H. McGuigan, whose amendment was not wasted, since its principle was present in the one adopted. It may be said that his rejoicing at the abolition of class representation at home was premature. It hasn't gone yet. Even at home the great electoral reform is only an instalment on account of that which must come. That is the British way, by slow steps from compromise to compromise, patching here and painting there, till the original construction gets to be where the legendary ostrich puts his head. Mr. H. A. Cartwright's point that the University vote at home is a precedent for the retention of the Chamber of Commerce vote here was well taken, though that is one of the precedents that will go by and by. Mr. McGuigan had the sort of good reception which proves our assertion that ideas are about, also our remark that some people went to be entertained. The best thing he said, and one that is really deserving of more notice than it is likely to get, was the axiom that "it is no good making changes unless the conditions are going to be changed." In other words, if a pair of size-eight boots pinch you, it is not much use getting a new pair of the same size. Try eight-and-a-half. It would have been interesting to hear from Mr. McGuigan, and from the more conservative reformers also, more about the conditions that the change is expected to mend. Mr. Holyoak's speech perhaps covered the whole of that ground.

In 1916 the Colonial Secretary at home refused to grant the petition of the British residents in Hongkong for greater representation on the Executive and Legislative Councils. How far this refusal, which has been steadily maintained since, has been influenced at headquarters against the British residents by the local Government is not known; but it is useless to pretend it has shewn sympathy, that this "anti-racism" has been "benevolent" in this matter. Last night's meeting was far from pleased at the "private dispatch" of which Mr. Holyoak spoke.

### THE MIXED COURT.

OF all the singular cases ever dealt with by the Shanghai Mixed Court, that which has now become known as the "Dassari Case" is probably the most extraordinary. Mr. Passeri was found by the Court, consisting of Mr. G. Ross, Justice Assessor, and Magistrate, to have been appointed liquidator of the Deutsche Asiatische Bank, and to be entitled to something just under the 200,000 remuneration. Against this decision the Bureau of Liquidation asked for leave to appeal, the result being that the Assessor refused and the Magistrate granted it, ordering that the money paid into Court should be kept there. If the remuneration of the learned Magistrate has been interpreted correctly, it would seem that while, as he claims, his judgement was unimpaired, pressure was brought to bear on him by a communication from Peking. It is unfortunate that the tendency of that pressure should appear to coincide with the Magistrate's decision, but with regard to the vital principles involved, it would make no difference if the Magistrate's decision, and the views of Peking, were at variance. The judgement of the Mixed Court cannot and must not be influenced by anything outside the four corners of the evidence before it. Any suggestion to the contrary strikes a serious blow at the reputation of the Court as a forum of justice and upholds the confidence of foreign and Chinese suitors alike. The matter seems to be one which demands immediate and most searching inquiry, if necessary steps may be taken to obviate any recurrence of what is undoubtedly a most distressing incident, for it is such occurrences as these which tell the community of the range of authority to matters civil and criminal. At the same time the whole affair is not without value, when the claim that the Mixed Court should be handed over to Chinese control comes to be considered. — N.C.D. News.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The rate of the dollar is unchanged.

An iron plate from the Tung Hing Foundry, worth \$2, cost a Chinese to-day loss of six weeks' liberty. It wasn't his, but he took it.

A laundry coolie who failed to deliver the washing said he had pawned it. He had been beaten, and wasn't well enough to go to jail. He went.

The height of meanness is often held to be reaching from a blind man. A blind ropemaker at Shantou had his coat stolen. The Chinese who took it was given six weeks' jail to-day.

The Canadian Pacific liner "Venezuela" will arrive at 7.00 a.m. to-morrow, from Manila and Vladivostok. She will sail Monday for San Francisco, via Keelung, Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has kindly consented to distribute the prizes at Queen's College on Saturday, January 25, at 11 a.m.

Dr. Arthur Smith, the well known Chinese scholar, has recovered from his recent illness, and has left the hospital where he was being treated. Dr. Smith was suffering from pneumonia. He is in his 73rd year.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce met yesterday to discuss the terms of a letter to the Government on the question of representation on the Legislative Council. The meeting was not open to the Press, and no account has been issued for publication.

The prizes to the boys of the Diocesan School and Orphanage will be distributed on Saturday, January 11, at noon. Professor C. A. Middleton Smith, M. Sc., M.I.M.E. (Dean of the Faculty of Engineering, Hongkong University) has kindly consented to do this.

The following will explain a recent Renter's case: Lancashire submitted a proposal that the county cricket matches in 1919 be confined to two days, to commence at 2 o'clock, and end at 8 o'clock, and the number of balls to be over to be reduced to eight. It was not accepted.

We have received from Mr. Sang Hak Fung, senior vicar-general master of Queen's College, Vols. 3 and 4 of the Hongkong Reader. Mr. Sang is the author, the books are in a very Chinese and well illustrated with Hongkong views and will be used in the lower classes of the Government School.

Over a thousand people attended the Caledonian Ball at the Shanghai Town Hall on New Year's Eve. It was the first official function held under the auspices of the local branch of St. Andrew's Society since the outbreak of war, and it is scarcely necessary to say, it was thoroughly enjoyed by everyone present.

A Chinese passenger boarding the "Joshin Maru" had in his luggage a bucket and two rolls of fire crackers. The bucket had a false bottom. The crackers were not what they seemed. He had six tins of opium. It costs him \$500 or three months' salary. Another opium smuggler from Singapore was to-day fined \$1,000, or six months.

The "New York Times" states that the Governor of Jamaica, the principal island of the British West Indies, has made a statement that it is intended to make Kingston, the capital, a free port. It is understood that the Imperial and Australian Governments propose to make Kingston a port of call for Australian ships, and to allow the Panama Canal. The docking facilities will be improved.

Mr. J. J. Smith, United States Marshal for Hawaii, has arrived in Shanghai with a prisoner whose extradition had been requested by Mr. E. B. Ross, Acting District Attorney, for trial in the United States Court for China. Numerous attempts had been made previously to secure extradition from American jurisdictions, but none were successful, and there were some who claimed that the prisoner could not be extradited to an extra-territorial jurisdiction. The achievement of the score is a very useful piece of work.

The death took place at the General Hospital, Shanghai, on January 2, of Mr. John Pringle, until recently a district inspector in the Public Works Department, S.M.C. The deceased, who was 55 years of age, was taken sick about two months ago and should have proceeded home under medical certificate at the end of this month. He had been in the Public Works Dept. since 1911. His wife died about two years ago and he leaves two boys to mourn his loss, one of whom is serving with the Chinese Labour Corps, and the other is at present in Shanghai. Deceased was a member of the Masonic fraternity.

### CURE THAT COUGH.

WHEN you have a troublesome cough, it does not mean that you have consumption or that you are going to have it, but it does mean that your lungs are threatened and it is just as well to be on the safe side, and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy before it is too late. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

### DEATH OF MR. A. SETH.

#### PROMINENT EX-SERVANT OF HONGKONG.

With the growth of a Colony like Hongkong, certain names are for ever associated. The old-timers pass away, but their names do not. Of such is the name of Seth, so long and so honourably included in our Civil Service list. Mr. Arathoon Seth, L.S.O., whose death at home is reported by cable to-day, began his service career in Hongkong as far back as 1868, when he was Hindustani interpreter for the Magistracy. For a short time he entered the service of the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company, rejoining the Magistracy as 3rd Clerk in 1873. Rapid promotion saw him First Clerk by 1875, and six years later he became Clerk of Councils and Chief Clerk in the office of the Colonial Secretary. His exceptional abilities demanded more and more responsibility. As a valuer under the Rating Ordinance, as a Justice of the Peace (1889), as superintendant of the Opium Revenue and Imports and Exports, he made good his growing reputation. For his work as secretary to the Tientsin Municipal Council Board, he received the thanks of the Government and became acting Deputy Land Officer.

In 1885 he had become Deputy Registrar and Appraiser of Supreme Court (having been called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1893) and Official Receiver in Bankruptcy, with a few other secretarial jobs besides. He was acting assistant Registrar General two years later, also acting Registrar of the Supreme Court, acting Land Officer, and acting Registrar of Companies. In 1903 he became Registrar, and gained his Companionship of the Imperial Service Order, thoroughly well deserved, in 1905.

Meanwhile he was making countless friends, rearing a popular family, and identifying himself with the social interests of the Colony. He retired in 1908, went home the following year, and showed his real interest by returning to Hongkong in 1914 "for a holiday."

He died on December 30th in London, at the age of 66 years. Mr. Seth was with him, Mr. Harold Seth, one of his sons, who left last month to see him; would arrive too late. Other sons are Messrs. S. A. Seth and John Hennessy Seth. Mrs. Douglas Bain and Mrs. M. C. Owen were his daughters.

#### ANOTHER DEATH.

Ours is the melancholy duty to record at the same time the death of a younger resident of Hongkong, namely, Mr. A. Fyfe, chartered Accountant and Actuary, late of the firm of Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth, and Fleming.

Mr. Fyfe left the Colony in 1915 to join the Army, entering the Army Ordnance Corps. Now news has come that he was drowned in Dunkirk Harbour, France, on Oct. 31, while on duty. The body was not recovered and identified until Nov. 14.

Mr. Fyfe, who was well known, and as well liked here, leaves a mother and sister resident in Glasgow.

### THE SINKING OF THE HIRANO MARU.

The surviving members of the crew of the N.Y.K. S.S. Hirano Maru, which was torpedoed off Queenstown on October 4, arrived in Kobe on December 27 by the N.Y.K. S.S. Tamba Maru, says the "Japan Chronicle." Describing the attack, Mr. Hamada, First Officer, said: "The Hirano Maru left Liverpool on October 1, and the following day at 4 p.m. she was taken under escort of two American destroyers and two British armed trawlers, together with 15 other merchant ships. On the 3rd the sea was so choppy that the trawlers turned back. On the 4th the wind had strengthened, the sea being very rough. It was 4.15 a.m. and the ship was at a point about 60 miles from the St. George's Channel when a torpedo struck the hull below No. 2 hold on the starboard side. We felt a severe shock, and the order 'Full speed astern' instantly came from the bridge. At 4.25 a.m. another torpedo struck the starboard engine room, and the ship sank immediately. Presently a destroyer came up, but after surveying the situation went back. About 30 minutes later another destroyer arrived and rescued us. The lifeboats from the Hirano Maru could not be launched owing to the strong wind. In an attempt to launch them they were smashed against the side of the ship. There were 97 passengers, including 16 Japanese, but only 12, all foreigners, were rescued. Of the crew of 241, 23 were rescued, but a few subsequently died on board the destroyer."

### "POLYPHEMUS" STRIKES A ROCK.

The "Bug" Funnell, steamer "Polypheumus," which left this port yesterday morning for Liverpool, is back already, and in dock. The delay in her trip was caused by striking a rock while clearing the harbour. It is thought no serious damage resulted, but the ship was returned to dock, where it is being thoroughly inspected before again sailing. It is expected to depart within a very few days.

#### DO YOU COUGH?

DO NOT experiment the day with your throat in trying to dislodge the phlegm. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will accomplish this for you, and cure the cold that is causing it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

### FOOTBALL.

#### TO-MORROW'S MATCHES.

The fixture list to-morrow is a fairly lengthy one, and in connection with the Hongkong League.

Last Saturday's match, Club and South China will be repeated, and, as was the case last week, a close contest is expected. The Club are not out of the running but two points are a necessity to-morrow if any championship honours are aspirant to. The Chinese have not done too well in the 1st Division, judging by their position in the league table, but candour compels us to say that as regards actual football, the finer points of the game, and real cleverness and neatness with the leather, their proper place is right at the top of the league tables.

In the other 1st Division match the Navy will be fightfully keen on garnering the points at stake. But if the R.G.A. can field their best team, the naval men won't have a sure thing. The R.G.A. continue to avoid playing cricket and football on the same day to the indignation of certain cricket scribes and enthusiasts, thereby fielding the best team they can get at both games. Strangely enough no grouse is to be heard from the football camp.

The 2nd Division games should provide wine for St. Joseph's and the Navy Reserves against the 88th and 89th Companies of the R.G.A. respectively. The other match is between the University and South China Athletic Reserves, and is very open.

The programme of matches is as under:—

#### HONGKONG LEAGUE.

1st DIVISION.  
Hongkong F.C. v. South China Athletic. On the Club ground at 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. Tucker.  
Navy v. R.G.A. On the Naval ground at 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. Wells.  
2nd DIVISION.  
University v. South China Athletic Reserves. On the Naval ground at 2.30 p.m. Referee, Co. Sgt. Major Pragnell, R.G.A.  
88th Co. R.G.A. v. St. Joseph's College. On the Club ground at 2.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. Emery.  
Navy Reserves v. 89th Co. R.G.A. On the military ground at 2.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. Dewhurst.

Selected teams:—  
Hongkong F.C.—Hamilton, Black, McCubbin, Chassell, Stewart, Carrier, Taylor, Clark, Reichelmann, Riss, Jennings.  
R.G.A.—Taylor, Torr, Sharmar, Ball, Telford, Worley, Johnson, McGreary, Green, Middleton, Morris.  
Navy.—Crocker, Biggs, Warren, Lawson, Niles, Brewer, Galvin, Warren, McNiven, Neal, Travers.  
South China Athletic.—Lau Hing Cheong, Fung Tai, Cheung Wing Hon, Chan So, Leung Fuk Tong, Leung Tai Fong, Ko Sik Wai, Kwok Po Khan, Wong Pak Cheung, Tin Koon Shan, Au Kit Sang.  
St. Joseph's College.—Scruza, W. Ogley, P. Xavier, V. Xavier, S. Feffer, S. Marcal, R. Omar, E. R. Hyndman, E. Moodeem, J. Silva, L. Xavier.

#### CRICKET.

#### TO-MORROW'S LEAGUE MATCHES.

Craigengower v. Royal Engineers. On the Craigengower ground at 2 p.m.  
University v. Manchester Regt. On the University ground at 2 p.m.  
FRIENDLY MATCHES.  
H.K.C.C. v. Navy. On the Club ground at 2.15 p.m.  
Indian R.C. v. Hongkong Police. On the Police ground, Happy Valley, at 2 p.m.

#### SELECTED TEAMS.

Craigengower.—R. Bass (Capt.), F. G. Thompson, T. Ford, A. W. Grimmett, L. Lammer, A. Arcelli, P. Row, D. Ranshah, U. Omar, W. H. Abbas and A. Goldenberg.  
Royal Engineers.—(from) Captain D. R. Wahl, Captain M. W. Beck, Lieut. A. B. Raworth, Serjt. Major Jewsbury, Lawrence, Heath, Milard, Waller, Furnell, Pasall, Connell, Lewis.  
University.—A. H. Rumsjohn (Capt.), G. E. Mayley, F. A. Belmont, J. D. Wright, D. R. Sany, K. S. Lim, W. Gittens, M. P. Chao, K. S. Choo, T. E. Geddis, Reserve, E. A. Basso.  
H.K.C.C.—T. E. Pearce, (Captain) F. J. de Rome, D. E. Donnelly, E. W. S. Evans, P. Jacks, R. Kennedy, M. M. Mass, Capt. Murray, P. Sutton, E. P. Thurfield, and C. O. Ziverny.  
Indian R.C.—D. Kharas (Capt.), J. H. N. Mody, E. Sadick, A. A. Barnabai, L. A. Andrew, S. D. Imali, Y. Abbas, G. Farabhai, Omar el Arcelli, G. O. Exaro and C. G. Mirkar.

#### A FIRE.

Fire broke out last night at 11.20 in a quantity of loose cotton yarn stored in an alley way between Nos. 397A and 397B, Queen's Rd. West. The Fire Brigade quickly answered the alarm and the outbreak was soon quelled. The yarn was the property of the Lap Sing Company and was insured with the Kwong On Insurance Company for \$1,000. The damage done was estimated at only \$50.

### "OUR MORALS."

#### A POETIC CONTRIBUTION.

Oh! Timothy, Oh! Timothy, a lucky fellow he  
Was ordered by his mentor just a little "Eau de Vie"  
But nowadays with Wilfred, L's and K—E M—ies  
And "tempora mutantur" and such like stunts as these,  
They comment when the doctor tries to give your stomach ease.  
In hoary days of long age when "hoary falsehood" held,  
The "Sainted" recommended wine, for gastric pain it quelled;  
But now there are no saints you see  
So we must be content with tea.  
Eheu! Eheu! Antiquity!!

### UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

#### LIST OF GRADUATES 1918.

The following is the list of the candidates for graduation to be presented at the Third Congregation of the University of Hongkong. As announced this Congregation will be held on Wednesday next, January 15.—  
Doctor of Laws (Honoris Causa).  
Sir Patrick Manson, G.O.M.G., etc.  
Hon. Dr. Lim Boon Keng.  
Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.—Ma Chiu Ki, Ong Huck Chye, Woo Loy Kung.  
Bachelor of Science (Engineering).—  
Yu Ho Ming, Li Chi Chang, Chao Ming Hain, Yen Shu Tung, Shih Yung Cheung, Tay Can Tin, Lee Boon Hock, Cheah Tiang Eam, Chih Sit Bee, Yao Kwong Yu, Liu Chin Hua, Wang Zung Kwei.  
Bachelor of Arts.—Cheng Sun Wing, Chi Chia Heng, Lo Hin Shing, Ma Tsauk Cheong, Tse Gee Chun.

### THE PEACE CONFERENCE IN CHINA.

#### SOUTHERN DELEGATES.

The Southerners have appointed ten peace delegates, five representing the five southwestern provinces, three supposed to represent Fukien, Hunan and Shensi, while Dr. Sun Yat-sen and General Tsen Chun-huan complete the number. Mr. Tang Shao-yi will lead the Southern delegation.  
The South wisely contends that each province should be represented, which will give the North a preponderance of six delegates. The North never raised this point and it is regrettable that the South has done so.  
The 10 Southern delegates are listed as follows:—  
1. Hu Han-min, representing Szechuan.  
2. Chang Shih-tao, representing Tsen Chun-huan.  
3. Yang Yung-yi, representing Hunan.  
4. Tsiung Kuang-li, representing Szechuan.  
5. Tang Chi-yu, representing Yunnan.  
6. Wang Pei-chun, representing Kuangtung.  
7. Tsen Yung (one report states it is Tsen Yi), representing Kuangsi.  
8. Kuo Sung-nien, representing Kuangtung.  
9. Li Shih-yung, representing Shensi.  
10. Lee Tze-hu, representing the Navy. As there are several military men in the above list, the North may take objection to their appointment.

#### A GERMAN OVERDRAFT.

The case was mentioned in the Shanghai Mixed Court on Dec. 31, before Mr. Grant Jones, British Assessor, and Magistrate Nieh in which the Bureau of Liquidation of the Deutsche Asiatische Bank is suing G. Baerwald to recover \$300,000 overdraft. At the last hearing judgement was given for plaintiffs for the full amount, and the defendant was under examination as to his means of satisfying the judgement, when the Court adjourned.  
Mr. G. D. Musso, appearing for the Bureau, said that since the last hearing he had been in receipt of certain information which had led him to discover where a considerable portion of the money was. Mr. Figue had called upon him the previous day and had put a straightforward manner. He had produced a receipt dated June 12, 1918, signed by the Netherlands Consul General for \$200,000 and he had also handed over two letters by each of which Mr. Figue had withdrawn \$200,000.  
The Assessor.—From the Netherlands Consul General?  
Mr. Musso.—Yes. Letters from Mr. Figue to Mr. de Beust.  
Counsel proceeded then, from that the Court would see that there was still \$140,000 to be accounted for. Of that sum \$20,000 had been paid to Mr. Figue; \$20,000 had been sent to Tientsin and the balance of \$100,000 remained in the hands of the defendant. Baerwald had submitted to counsel a statement showing how he had disbursed that sum and counsel proposed to go through it and have it checked with the vouchers to see whether the account was correct.  
On the invitation of Mr. Musso, Mr. Figue, who was in court, confirmed what counsel had said and an order was made that Mr. Figue should obtain the money from the Netherlands Consul General and pay it into Court.



CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

PREVENTION SOCIETY  
REVIVING AT HONGKONG.

No one can be surprised that at last a movement is on foot to revive the Hong Kong branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Mrs. F. E. Cameron deserves chief credit for the observation and impulse which led to an informal meeting on Wednesday, at the Carlton Hotel, at which it was decided to campaign for help toward the revival of this much-needed work. The Hon. Capt. Supt. of Police, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, has promised the full sympathy and support of the Police.

Mrs. Cameron has recorded many cases of recent cruelty that have come to her knowledge. One bad case was that of a cat in On Lam Street, which she heard crying for a long time before she found it. It was found, eventually, beneath the verandah from which it had been flung, with a bird still round its neck. Its eyes had been cut out, and its nose cut open, and it did not live more than a few days after being found. The suggestion is that the eyes had perhaps been cut out for "medicine." That sort of thing must be punished, and prevented if possible.

The "China Mail" will gladly hand over to Mrs. Cameron the names of such of its readers as may care to notify their willingness to support the movement.

COLLAPSE OF TWO OSAKA  
COMPANIES.

During the war, before there was any talk of peace, the munition making industry and the Stock Exchange in Japan showed remarkable activity, but two companies representative of these two branches of economic activity are now reported to be in serious difficulties, says the "Japan Chronicle," continuing:—

Perhaps the largest company established in Japan since the war for the manufacture of munitions is the Nippon Munitions Manufacturing Co., of Kitano, Osaka, of which Mr. Konishi Kiyomatsu is president. This company made enormous profits on orders from Russia in the earlier stages of the war, and cut a conspicuous figure in the financial world in Osaka. The Russian orders, however, stopped on the outbreak of the revolution in Russia, and it seems that this dealt a staggering blow to the company.

Mr. Konishi the president of the company, is himself a dealer in dyes, being the proprietor of the Fukuji Yoko, and, as already mentioned, has been reduced to a state of bankruptcy as the result of the failure of his speculation in dyes, and on the Rice Exchange caused by the peace slump. There have been rumours that the munitions company is also on the verge of bankruptcy.

Apart from these rumours, it is now known that the company has suffered heavy losses. According to the statement of accounts for the last business term just approved by the directors of the company, the total loss amounts to Y. 1,624,063, or over half its capital. From this loss a little over Y. 50,000, brought forward from the preceding term, is deducted, the net loss amounting to Y. 1,574,000.

Though for the last term the company incurred such a large loss, it paid a dividend of 50 per cent. for the two preceding business terms. It is said that this loss has no connection whatever with the failure of the president of the company, but is principally due to the fact that 250,000 fuses manufactured to the order of Russia have not been taken delivery of, owing to the Russian revolution, these fuses having a value of about Y. 1,000,000, which has been written off the credit side of the half-yearly accounts. All the directors of the company tendered their resignations to a general meeting of shareholders held on December 23, holding themselves responsible for the loss.

It is said that the company will hereafter undertake the manufacture of machines for weaving silk, ramie, hemp, and other fibres, and will gradually extend its operations to peace industries.

During the war boom on the Stock Exchange, the Kobe paper continues, a number of concerns aiming at arbitrage operation were established in Osaka and elsewhere, among the most prominent being the Nippon Shoji, Osaka Securities Trust and the Hitabata Securities Trust Co. The last named company is reported to have incurred a loss of over Y. 1,000,000. Particulars of the company's accounts are not given publicly, but it is reported that the loss is chiefly due to the decline in the value of Nippon Yusen Kaisha and other shares. It was established just at a time when there was a remarkable boom in N.Y.K.'s, and the recent peace slump has put it in a corner.

It is said that Mr. Matsui Isoku, Mr. Kashima, and other gentlemen responsible for the management of the company will make good the greater portion of the loss with their own money, and will try to find a way out of the difficulty by issuing preference shares for Y. 2,000,000. In some quarters the opinion is expressed that these tactics will not be successful, and the Hitabata Securities Trust Co. may eventually combine with the Nippon Shoji Trust Co. and other similar arbitrage concerns.

FIRE AS WAR WEAPON.

Mr. H. H. Manchester, writing in the "American Machinist," notes that the use of fire in war is represented in a bas-relief found at Nineveh and believed to have been made in 800 B.C. It showed besieged soldiers hurling firebrands. The ancient Greeks, as frequently recorded by their historians, were familiar with this method of warfare.

The Romans used "liquid fire," doubtless burning bitumen or naphtha, and a Chinese war-book of the fifth century A.D. gives recipes for certain inflammable mixtures to be used as weapons. Says Mr. Manchester:— "A picture by a Chinese artist dated perhaps 1000 A.D. shows that such inflammable materials were frequently made up in tubes of bamboo, which were cast at the foe. Tubes of this sort were at times thrown by engines of war having bows or springboards after the fashions of the artillery employed by Roman armies in ancient times. The greatest development of liquid fire took place in the Middle Ages. The Emperor Constantine VII in his directions for the administration of the empire, written for his son, has the following account of its introduction: 'Know that during the reign of Constantine Pogonatus (883-885 A.D.) one Kallinikos, who fled from Heliopolis to the Romans (at Constantinople) made a wet fire to be discharged from siphons (probably a form of syringe—Editor) 'by means of which the Romans burned the fleet of the Saracens at Kuzikos and gained the victory. This battle took place during the first siege of Constantinople by the Moslems. The records state that Saracens came down upon the city in 1,800 ships, most of which must have been small. Constantine removed the chain guarding the narrow, and when the ships were crowded into a small space he sent boats carrying Greek fire against them.' Regarding the exact nature of this 'Greek fire,' which some think was a precursor and near relative of gunpowder, there has been much controversy. Anna Comnena, the daughter of the Eastern Emperor Alexios, familiar to readers of Scott's 'Count Robert of Paris,' reveals to some extent the method of using it. In her narrative of a battle between the Greeks and the Pisanes near Rhodes in 1130 A.D. she is quoted by Mr. Manchester as saying:— 'In the bow of each ship he put the heads of lions and other land animals made of brass and iron and painted so as to be frightful to look at, and he contrived that from their mouths, which were open, should pour the fire which should be delivered by the soldiers through the flexible apparatus.' He proceeds: 'The Princess Anna does not state what this 'flexible apparatus' was, but the term would fit in very well with the siphon mentioned by the Emperor Constantine if it were the hose for the wet fire, for it will be remembered that the Romans had long used a siphon, and even a double siphon, or forcing pumps, as a fire-engine to throw a stream of water.

'The tremendous psychological effect of such fire, as well as some of the methods of using it, is brought out in de Joinville's memoirs of St. Louis IX in his crusade, 1249 A.D. Near Damietta in Egypt the Turks brought up against the camp an engine called *la perriere*, from which the Turks flung such quantities of Greek fire that it was the most horrible sight ever witnessed. Sir Walter cried out, 'Whenever they throw any of this Greek fire, cast yourself on your knees and cry to the Lord for mercy.' This Greek fire in appearance was like a large hoghead and its tail was like a long spear; the noise which it made was like thunder, and it seemed a great dragon of fire flying through the air, giving off great light with its flames that we saw our camp as clearly as in broad day. Thrice this night did they throw the fire from *la perriere* and four times from crossbows.

Each time that our good king Saint Louis heard them discharge the fire he cast himself on the ground and prayed. Twice the Saracens with this fire burned the castles protecting the camp.

An interesting medieval picture illustrates a great throwing machine hurling a hoghead of fire in much the same way as described by de Joinville. In this case the throw was accomplished by hauling down the long, light end of the beam to which the sling was fastened, inserting the hoghead in the sling and letting go, whereupon the fall of the beam whirled the sling up and over and cast the hoghead against the enemy.

'In a later battle, according to de Joinville, 'their infantry ran toward our men and burned them with Greek fire, which they cast from instruments made for that purpose.'

'The use of fire continued for some time after the discovery of gunpowder. Konrad Keyser, for example, in 1405 illustrated a man on horseback above whom floats a fiery dragon similar to those used by the Chinese in comparatively recent times. A rather quaint medieval cut depicts a cavalierman who has in front of him a hollow statue from the mouth of which issues the fire. In the foreground four other men are pushing a cart upon which is the figure of a fire-breathing steed. As late as 1647, Nathaniel Nye, in his work, 'The Art of Gunnery,' included that of fire, engraving, which illustrated the throwing of wreaths of fire against the besiegers.

EVERY young child is susceptible to a croup. Don't wait until this dreadful disease attacks your little one before you prepare for it. It comes in the night when chemist shops are usually closed, and this alone should be a warning. Get and keep Chambrin's Cough Remedy at hand. It never fails, acts quickly and is absolutely harmless. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

At a whist drive held in the Royal Naval Theatre last night, under the auspices of the Royal Naval Quadrille Club, the prizes were won by the following:—Ladies: 1st Mrs. Marks; 2nd Mrs. Garrod. Gentlemen: 1st Mr. Dordling; 2nd Mr. Hatfield; 3rd Mr. Duffing; 4th Mr. Dunn. The prize for the lowest score of all was annexed by Mr. Barlow.

At a whist drive held in the Royal Naval Theatre last night, under the auspices of the Royal Naval Quadrille Club, the prizes were won by the following:—Ladies: 1st Mrs. Marks; 2nd Mrs. Garrod. Gentlemen: 1st Mr. Dordling; 2nd Mr. Hatfield; 3rd Mr. Duffing; 4th Mr. Dunn. The prize for the lowest score of all was annexed by Mr. Barlow.

At a whist drive held in the Royal Naval Theatre last night, under the auspices of the Royal Naval Quadrille Club, the prizes were won by the following:—Ladies: 1st Mrs. Marks; 2nd Mrs. Garrod. Gentlemen: 1st Mr. Dordling; 2nd Mr. Hatfield; 3rd Mr. Duffing; 4th Mr. Dunn. The prize for the lowest score of all was annexed by Mr. Barlow.

At a whist drive held in the Royal Naval Theatre last night, under the auspices of the Royal Naval Quadrille Club, the prizes were won by the following:—Ladies: 1st Mrs. Marks; 2nd Mrs. Garrod. Gentlemen: 1st Mr. Dordling; 2nd Mr. Hatfield; 3rd Mr. Duffing; 4th Mr. Dunn. The prize for the lowest score of all was annexed by Mr. Barlow.

At a whist drive held in the Royal Naval Theatre last night, under the auspices of the Royal Naval Quadrille Club, the prizes were won by the following:—Ladies: 1st Mrs. Marks; 2nd Mrs. Garrod. Gentlemen: 1st Mr. Dordling; 2nd Mr. Hatfield; 3rd Mr. Duffing; 4th Mr. Dunn. The prize for the lowest score of all was annexed by Mr. Barlow.

At a whist drive held in the Royal Naval Theatre last night, under the auspices of the Royal Naval Quadrille Club, the prizes were won by the following:—Ladies: 1st Mrs. Marks; 2nd Mrs. Garrod. Gentlemen: 1st Mr. Dordling; 2nd Mr. Hatfield; 3rd Mr. Duffing; 4th Mr. Dunn. The prize for the lowest score of all was annexed by Mr. Barlow.

At a whist drive held in the Royal Naval Theatre last night, under the auspices of the Royal Naval Quadrille Club, the prizes were won by the following:—Ladies: 1st Mrs. Marks; 2nd Mrs. Garrod. Gentlemen: 1st Mr. Dordling; 2nd Mr. Hatfield; 3rd Mr. Duffing; 4th Mr. Dunn. The prize for the lowest score of all was annexed by Mr. Barlow.

At a whist drive held in the Royal Naval Theatre last night, under the auspices of the Royal Naval Quadrille Club, the prizes were won by the following:—Ladies: 1st Mrs. Marks; 2nd Mrs. Garrod. Gentlemen: 1st Mr. Dordling; 2nd Mr. Hatfield; 3rd Mr. Duffing; 4th Mr. Dunn. The prize for the lowest score of all was annexed by Mr. Barlow.

At a whist drive held in the Royal Naval Theatre last night, under the auspices of the Royal Naval Quadrille Club, the prizes were won by the following:—Ladies: 1st Mrs. Marks; 2nd Mrs. Garrod. Gentlemen: 1st Mr. Dordling; 2nd Mr. Hatfield; 3rd Mr. Duffing; 4th Mr. Dunn. The prize for the lowest score of all was annexed by Mr. Barlow.

At a whist drive held in the Royal Naval Theatre last night, under the auspices of the Royal Naval Quadrille Club, the prizes were won by the following:—Ladies: 1st Mrs. Marks; 2nd Mrs. Garrod. Gentlemen: 1st Mr. Dordling; 2nd Mr. Hatfield; 3rd Mr. Duffing; 4th Mr. Dunn. The prize for the lowest score of all was annexed by Mr. Barlow.

At a whist drive held in the Royal Naval Theatre last night, under the auspices of the Royal Naval Quadrille Club, the prizes were won by the following:—Ladies: 1st Mrs. Marks; 2nd Mrs. Garrod. Gentlemen: 1st Mr. Dordling; 2nd Mr. Hatfield; 3rd Mr. Duffing; 4th Mr. Dunn. The prize for the lowest score of all was annexed by Mr. Barlow.

At a whist drive held in the Royal Naval Theatre last night, under the auspices of the Royal Naval Quadrille Club, the prizes were won by the following:—Ladies: 1st Mrs. Marks; 2nd Mrs. Garrod. Gentlemen: 1st Mr. Dordling; 2nd Mr. Hatfield; 3rd Mr. Duffing; 4th Mr. Dunn. The prize for the lowest score of all was annexed by Mr. Barlow.

At a whist drive held in the Royal Naval Theatre last night, under the auspices of the Royal Naval Quadrille Club, the prizes were won by the following:—Ladies: 1st Mrs. Marks; 2nd Mrs. Garrod. Gentlemen: 1st Mr. Dordling; 2nd Mr. Hatfield; 3rd Mr. Duffing; 4th Mr. Dunn. The prize for the lowest score of all was annexed by Mr. Barlow.

PROFESSOR MURRAY.

Professor Gilbert Murray said recently that the present generation would have seen two extraordinary events come to pass—two dreams come true. We had already seen in the war the realization of a nightmare which had surpassed our worst fears, and he believed we were now going to see another dream come true—the dream of universal peace, of the establishment of public right by the preceding evening and addressed by Lord Grey seemed to mark one stage of the journey. It showed that the desire for a League of Nations was widespread and real. Everybody with a scrap of imagination desired some rule of international order and public right. It was the prayer of the world, and it was a necessity. For Great Britain it was a diplomatic necessity. The first principle of our foreign policy for centuries back had always been that we would not have Europe united against us. It was not successful in establishing a League of Nations we should have 'Europe' federated against us. 'I am speaking not with our authority there,' Professor Murray continued. 'I have been warned of this by our own agents in the Courts of the small neutrals, and by some of the diplomatists of the neutral countries themselves. Germany originally meant to form a sort of hegemony in which she should hold lordship over Europe. She has given up that. What she is trying for now is a Federation of European States to which we should not belong.' More ordinary diplomatic prudence compelled us in the direction of a League of Nations.

But it was not only a diplomatic necessity for this country. It was a necessity for mankind in general. If we did not establish a League of Nations after this war the world would be divided into two groups. Germany would work its hardest to reconstitute a strong group, around itself, and the preparation for the next war would be something no civilized society could stand. Even before the war we found the burden of our expenditure difficult to bear, but that of preparation for the next would be ten times as great. We should not stop at an income tax of 15s. in the pound. The sufferings of the population everywhere would be so great that there would be revolutions, not ordinary political revolutions, but something more terrible, of which we had seen some signs in the most suffering parts of Europe. We began this in earnest with no tanks, no real development of all the complicated art of poisoning which the Germans had produced. Suppose just across the Channel there were thousands of submarines waiting, and war broke out. Could commerce stand it? Suppose, too, there were tens of thousands of bombing aeroplanes which in a few hours could be dropping explosives to an extent infinitely greater than anything possible in this war.

Could our towns stand it? Could any civilized community go on pursuing its industry with that danger above it? Take also the other developments—poison gas, poisoned water supplies, and the attempts to introduce epidemic diseases to spread plague. Those attempts had not succeeded so far, but there were conscientious scientific men working in laboratories who would be set at those problems by their military masters if war was to continue in the world, and in time they would solve those problems. It would be seen from those heads that the next war would be something which would not merely stagger civilization, as this one had done, but would bring civilization to an end. We should have to devote all our energy and arts merely to keep alive, probably underground. Therefore some instrument of international peace and of settling international disputes by public law was a necessity to the very life of the nations of the world. (Heard.)

It had been objected that a League of Nations would be contrary to human nature. Really it was merely a natural development of a process which had gone on through all history—the constant process of grouping society in larger units and extending the area of law and public right; and a situation had now been reached when we must make a very marked and determined step forward in the same direction. We could not exist in safety or comfort with neighbours who might make war upon us and who could get at the heart of the country in a few hours, and the case was even stronger in Continental countries. Moreover, we had reached such a point in the development of the means of locomotion that no nation was to be able to afford the luxury of war. Besides its negative value the League of Nations would be able to do something positive which might open up the most immense vistas for the improvement of mankind. If we could get some international authority which could both judge disputes and carry out its decisions and consider difficult questions beforehand, it would be able to do an extraordinary amount to benefit the general life.

Canton exports on Jan. 8 were represented by one lot of old embroideries for Marseilles. On Jan. 9, there 10 packages of human hair, and 238 of wolfram ore, the latter for Singapore. In addition, 91 packages of tangle came down by junk.

At a whist drive held in the Royal Naval Theatre last night, under the auspices of the Royal Naval Quadrille Club, the prizes were won by the following:—Ladies: 1st Mrs. Marks; 2nd Mrs. Garrod. Gentlemen: 1st Mr. Dordling; 2nd Mr. Hatfield; 3rd Mr. Duffing; 4th Mr. Dunn. The prize for the lowest score of all was annexed by Mr. Barlow.

At a whist drive held in the Royal Naval Theatre last night, under the auspices of the Royal Naval Quadrille Club, the prizes were won by the following:—Ladies: 1st Mrs. Marks; 2nd Mrs. Garrod. Gentlemen: 1st Mr. Dordling; 2nd Mr. Hatfield; 3rd Mr. Duffing; 4th Mr. Dunn. The prize for the lowest score of all was annexed by Mr. Barlow.

At a whist drive held in the Royal Naval Theatre last night, under the auspices of the Royal Naval Quadrille Club, the prizes were won by the following:—Ladies: 1st Mrs. Marks; 2nd Mrs. Garrod. Gentlemen: 1st Mr. Dordling; 2nd Mr. Hatfield; 3rd Mr. Duffing; 4th Mr. Dunn. The prize for the lowest score of all was annexed by Mr. Barlow.

At a whist drive held in the Royal Naval Theatre last night, under the auspices of the Royal Naval Quadrille Club, the prizes were won by the following:—Ladies: 1st Mrs. Marks; 2nd Mrs. Garrod. Gentlemen: 1st Mr. Dordling; 2nd Mr. Hatfield; 3rd Mr. Duffing; 4th Mr. Dunn. The prize for the lowest score of all was annexed by Mr. Barlow.

At a whist drive held in the Royal Naval Theatre last night, under the auspices of the Royal Naval Quadrille Club, the prizes were won by the following:—Ladies: 1st Mrs. Marks; 2nd Mrs. Garrod. Gentlemen: 1st Mr. Dordling; 2nd Mr. Hatfield; 3rd Mr. Duffing; 4th Mr. Dunn. The prize for the lowest score of all was annexed by Mr. Barlow.

At a whist drive held in the Royal Naval Theatre last night, under the auspices of the Royal Naval Quadrille Club, the prizes were won by the following:—Ladies: 1st Mrs. Marks; 2nd Mrs. Garrod. Gentlemen: 1st Mr. Dordling; 2nd Mr. Hatfield; 3rd Mr. Duffing; 4th Mr. Dunn. The prize for the lowest score of all was annexed by Mr. Barlow.

At a whist drive held in the Royal Naval Theatre last night, under the auspices of the Royal Naval Quadrille Club, the prizes were won by the following:—Ladies: 1st Mrs. Marks; 2nd Mrs. Garrod. Gentlemen: 1st Mr. Dordling; 2nd Mr. Hatfield; 3rd Mr. Duffing; 4th Mr. Dunn. The prize for the lowest score of all was annexed by Mr. Barlow.

At a whist drive held in the Royal Naval Theatre last night, under the auspices of the Royal Naval Quadrille Club, the prizes were won by the following:—Ladies: 1st Mrs. Marks; 2nd Mrs. Garrod. Gentlemen: 1st Mr. Dordling; 2nd Mr. Hatfield; 3rd Mr. Duffing; 4th Mr. Dunn. The prize for the lowest score of all was annexed by Mr. Barlow.

At a whist drive held in the Royal Naval Theatre last night, under the auspices of the Royal Naval Quadrille Club, the prizes were won by the following:—Ladies: 1st Mrs. Marks; 2nd Mrs. Garrod. Gentlemen: 1st Mr. Dordling; 2nd Mr. Hatfield; 3rd Mr. Duffing; 4th Mr. Dunn. The prize for the lowest score of all was annexed by Mr. Barlow.

At a whist drive held in the Royal Naval Theatre last night, under the auspices of the Royal Naval Quadrille Club, the prizes were won by the following:—Ladies: 1st Mrs. Marks; 2nd Mrs. Garrod. Gentlemen: 1st Mr. Dordling; 2nd Mr. Hatfield; 3rd Mr. Duffing; 4th Mr. Dunn. The prize for the lowest score of all was annexed by Mr. Barlow.

At a whist drive held in the Royal Naval Theatre last night, under the auspices of the Royal Naval Quadrille Club, the prizes were won by the following:—Ladies: 1st Mrs. Marks; 2nd Mrs. Garrod. Gentlemen: 1st Mr. Dordling; 2nd Mr. Hatfield; 3rd Mr. Duffing; 4th Mr. Dunn. The prize for the lowest score of all was annexed by Mr. Barlow.

At a whist drive held in the Royal Naval Theatre last night, under the auspices of the Royal Naval Quadrille Club, the prizes were won by the following:—Ladies: 1st Mrs. Marks; 2nd Mrs. Garrod. Gentlemen: 1st Mr. Dordling; 2nd Mr. Hatfield; 3rd Mr. Duffing; 4th Mr. Dunn. The prize for the lowest score of all was annexed by Mr. Barlow.

At a whist drive held in the Royal Naval Theatre last night, under the auspices of the Royal Naval Quadrille Club, the prizes were won by the following:—Ladies: 1st Mrs. Marks; 2nd Mrs. Garrod. Gentlemen: 1st Mr. Dordling; 2nd Mr. Hatfield; 3rd Mr. Duffing; 4th Mr. Dunn. The prize for the lowest score of all was annexed by Mr. Barlow.

At a whist drive held in the Royal Naval Theatre last night, under the auspices of the Royal Naval Quadrille Club, the prizes were won by the following:—Ladies: 1st Mrs. Marks; 2nd Mrs. Garrod. Gentlemen: 1st Mr. Dordling; 2nd Mr. Hatfield; 3rd Mr. Duffing; 4th Mr. Dunn. The prize for the lowest score of all was annexed by Mr. Barlow.

At a whist drive held in the Royal Naval Theatre last night, under the auspices of the Royal Naval Quadrille Club, the prizes were won by the following:—Ladies: 1st Mrs. Marks; 2nd Mrs. Garrod. Gentlemen: 1st Mr. Dordling; 2nd Mr. Hatfield; 3rd Mr. Duffing; 4th Mr. Dunn. The prize for the lowest score of all was annexed by Mr. Barlow.

At a whist drive held in the Royal Naval Theatre last night, under the auspices of the Royal Naval Quadrille Club, the prizes were won by the following:—Ladies: 1st Mrs. Marks; 2nd Mrs. Garrod. Gentlemen: 1st Mr. Dordling; 2nd Mr. Hatfield; 3rd Mr. Duffing; 4th Mr. Dunn. The prize for the lowest score of all was annexed by Mr. Barlow.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CRICKET LEAGUE.

(To the Editor of THE CHINA MAIL.)

Sir—Your correspondent "Cricket" seems an unusually worthy person to interfere in the affairs of the R.G.A. cricket team. I thought everybody was aware that the services of all round experience great difficulty in getting teams for both cricket and football, and to keep the flag flying in sport, try and so arrange matters that they can take part in both games, to the benefit of both, but apparently to the injury of some team "Cricket" is interested in. Having now obtained such a good position in the league table, the R.G.A. is up to the R.G.A. to try and keep there, never mind what "Cricket" and his like say.

There are too many letters and "arguing" notes on cricket appearing in the local press nowadays.—Yours, etc., Hongkong, 10th January 1919.

SUICIDE?

A KOWLOON TRAGEDY.

A rather queer affair occurred at 29, Peking Road during the night of December 28-29. A Chinese contractor woke up in the morning to find his wife hanging by the neck from the post of the bed. It was rather mysterious that in doing away with herself—if suicide it be—she did not wake her husband. The affair was the more mysterious as the other tenants of the house testified that the woman had been well treated and there was no apparent reason to account for the suicide. An inquiry is being held at the Magistracy this afternoon.

TO MERCHANT SEAMEN.

"Shipping and Engineering" this week proposes an undertaking to which we are sure there will be an immediate and glad response, namely that a monument should be erected at Shanghai to the gallant Allied and neutral seamen who have lost their lives by the ruthless brutalities of German submarines.

The number of Officers and men of the British Merchant Service, non-combatants, who have been destroyed has reached 14,661, while 1,023 Norwegian seamen have likewise met their deaths. (says our contemporary). The number of American and French sailors who have been sent to their deaths has been made public, but there is little doubt that the grand total of Allied and neutral seamen is well over over 20,000. From the China coast alone over a dozen men have been lost while serving on their ships in the Mediterranean. Every one of these men faced death willingly as a volunteer in order that trade might not be disorganized to the extent that Germany hoped and is fitting that we in the Far East, who depend upon shipping for everything we have, should subscribe to erect a tribute of our admiration for their gallant deeds.

We have nothing to add to this but the heartfelt endorsement, as we are sure all our readers will say, The quiet, unobtrusive heroism of our merchant seamen and their dauntless performance of duty amid the ugliest peril is one of the grandest tales of the war.—N.C.D. News.

SALE OF AN ENGLISH TOWN.

A whole town of 2,500 inhabitants, with a recorded history dating back to the time of the Saxons and Danes—Shaftesbury, in Dorsetshire—has been sold. The greater part of the municipality's acreage and buildings, part of the estate of Lord Stalbridge, has been purchased by James White, a nationally known sportsman, for £240,000. In the terms of sale, Lord Stalbridge announced, was a provision that the town be offered to the Mayor and Corporation at a reasonable price, and if they are unable to purchase it, to the tenants. If neither option is taken, each individual tenant is to be given opportunity to buy his home. Another section of the Shaftesbury estate, the market town, bearing the family name, also has been offered for sale.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

CORONET

May we draw the attention of residents of the Peak—who, by reason of the shortened tramway service, are unable to get down to the 9.15 p.m. performance, to our 6 p.m. matinee! We arrange it so that the big picture finishes before 7.40 p.m. thus allowing plenty of time for them to catch the 8 o'clock car.

THEATRE.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

The distribution of the Corps Rifle Meeting prizes by H.M. The Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. Chaudhry, C.M.G.) and a 'Smoking Concert,' are to be held at the Theatre Royal tonight at 8 p.m.

Following is the programme:—

1. March—'Pro Patria'—Clark
2. Band of the 18th Infantry
3. Trio—'A Nice Soft Job'—Miss Eileen Boyd, Miss Shirley Cooke, and Miss Madge Griffith
4. Solo—'The Last Rose'—E. Vassallo
5. Band of the 18th Infantry
6. Humorous Song—'More in Sorrow than in Anger'—Sergt. Canavan
7. Sextette—'Bells of St. Mary's'—Miss Eileen Boyd, Miss Dorothy May, Miss Madge Griffith, Mr. George Graystone, Mr. Sydney Manner, and Mr. George Titchener
8. Selection—'Yes, Uncle'—Band of the 18th Infantry

Interval 10 minutes.

Part 2.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

9. Exhibition of Lasso Throwing by Capt. George Ash
10. Miss Eileen Boyd will sing 'Fairy Moon.' The vocal Harmonies of the stage are by other Members of the Vanity Fair Company
11. Dances of Humour, dispensed by Mr. Leslie Holmes
12. Two Dances by Miss Vera Pain and Mr. George Titchener
13. Humorous Song—'On the Staff'—Sergt. Canavan
14. Humorous Song—'The Gladiator'—Souss
15. Some of the Members of the Vanity Fair Company will give a complicated arrangement of a 'Simple Melody'—God Save The King

Band of the 18th Infantry, by kind permission of Major H. A. Morgan and Officers.

By the courtesy of Mr. Edgar Warwick, the Members of the Vanity Fair Company have kindly consented to provide the major part of the programme.

THE CHINESE WAY.

It is interesting to note that the Tachans have been recruiting very extensively of late. This might be taken as an indication of intensive militarism, but those who know prefer to regard it as an expression of the coming peace, for the Tachans, remembering the \$50 per head disbursed under the first Reorganization Loan for the purposes of disarmament, have been augmenting their forces in order to increase the amount of compensation which they will receive when disarmament is ordered, but which need not be handed out in its entirety.

When disarmament was attempted under the reorganization loan, commanding officers were astonished to receive requests for pay rolls. At first they said that there were none, but on further representations, being made, they furnished the required documents which curiously enough betrayed a similarity in calligraphy. Anticipating a similar result, the Tachans have been recruiting very considerably, but foreknowledge suggests that the Government should issue a declaration to the effect that the issue of the pay rolls at the time of the issue of the peace mandate should form the basis of the disarmament disbursement.

NOTICES.

Lane, Crawford & Co.

OUR  
HARDWARE DEPARTMENT  
STOCKS

"EVERYTHING FOR THE HOUSE"  
OF THE BEST QUALITY.

BRUSHWARE:—

CARPET SWEEPERS, BROOMS and BRUSHES, STOVE, PLATE, FURNITURE and HEARTH BRUSHES, CEDAR MORP and POLISH, ETC., ETC.

COOKING UTENSILS:—

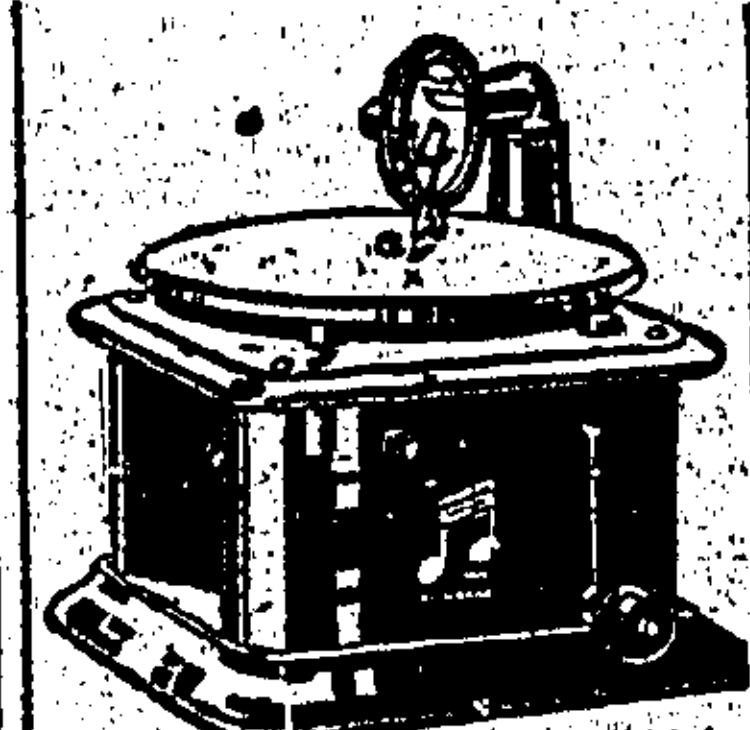
SAUCEPANS, FRYPANS, KETTLES, ROAST PANS, COFFEE MILLS, CAFE and BREAD MAKERS, MINCERS, DISH COVERS, FISH KETTLES, VACUUM FREEZERS, FILTERS, ETC., ETC.

CUTLERY AND TABLEWARE  
OF BEST

BRITISH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE

Lane, Crawford & Co.

THE IDEAL GIFT  
FOR THE CHILDREN.



THE LITTLE  
"RED BOY"  
GRAMFONOLA.

Plays ordinary 10" Records in perfect tempo and tone.

PRICE \$15.00.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.,  
TEL. 1322. 18, DES VOE











## MASS MEETING LAST NIGHT

... ..

MR. POLLOCK SECONDS THE  
RESOLUTIONS.

majority in this Colony. Some  
have attempted, I believe, to side-  
these suggestions by saying that we  
for a Municipal Council; but  
not in favour of that course, because  
very much that if we were granted  
Municipal Council it would be still  
to Government influence and con-  
Therefore we are not proceeding in  
direction but are pressing to change

AMENDMENTS TO THE  
RESOLUTIONS.

Being invited to the platform Mr. McWhigan remarked that the speeches, both of the Chairman and of Mr. Pellick, seemed to him to be in favour of the amendment rather than of the resolution itself, in that the speakers had said that the resolution was aimed at obtaining representatives of the public on the council. He was quite in agreement with that portion of the resolution which asked for additional representation of the Chinese and the Portuguese. Owing to the peculiar circumstances, of race and language, perhaps it was necessary that

... these two communities should have separate and distinct representation, but he thought there had been no case made out for the separate representation of...

to separate representation on various sections. But they were not going to have a long and bitter struggle to a rigid of class representation in Great Britain, but they had succeeded at last and there was no reason why there should be class representation here. The proposed classes had not materially improved the condition of the masses at large and the people had their say. It remained to be seen if they would do. He did not think that any had been made out for the special representation of the Chamber of Commerce and the Justices of the Peace. If the phrase or the Justice of the Peace, if the representation because, if the representatives were elected by the Chamber of Commerce and the Justices of the Peace, it did not matter whether they were better than men of a similar class had been at home. He thought that, in the way of the sanitary, or rather, lack of the sanitary arrangements (laughter) of the Chamber, the educational problem and many other questions, there was an evident need for such change in the personnel of the House of Commons as would reflect itself on the conditions of the masses. Good making changes unless the conditions were going to be changed. What if the public want a vastly increased supply of better houses at lower rents, more household commodities at the cheapest possible rate? Do your interests in this respect harmonize particularly we with the interests of the Chamber of Commerce or with the Justices of the Peace? (loud laughter). Are you in favour of such a change? We have been fighting these four years to make the world safe for democracy. Let us make it that we make Hongkong safe for democracy. Continuing the speaker expressed his anxiety to press for the introduction of the Chamber of Commerce and the Justices of the Peace. It was a question whether the people were to elect their own representatives or to leave the Chamber to do the electing. The Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain were elected by the House of Commons in Parliament, and he did not think that any man could dare face a British audience without having been put before that evening assembly of the people of Britain. And the British Empire was to day in the hands of the British masses, and he did not think that the British people of Hong Kong were any less inferior to the British and kind. He was quite in agreement with the previous speakers and said that they did not propose to interfere with matters relating to Imperial policy or with military and naval matters, for which the full responsibility laid rest on the authorities at home. He said that the House of Commons should be the people should have their

Mr. Higginbotham to Adwinton. He was the first place, to extend to the Committee of the Constitutional Reform Association the thanks of his community for their suggestion that the proposal for the election of a member of the Portuguese community. Continuing, Mr. Higginbotham said that as this was a public meeting to which aliens were admitted, and, in view of the fact that the members of the Chamber of Commerce, among whom were included Portuguese, and others, were given the right to elect representative, and inasmuch as the Chinese community would have the right to vote for their own member, he suggested should not be a member of the Portuguese community. The Portuguese were the first foreigners to settle on this island, and although some of them were expelled, nevertheless, that their interests were properly safeguarded, that they did not suggest that their interests were not being safeguarded in the past. The British Government always looked for the welfare of all under their control, without "fear, favour or favour." If we are going to have a franchise at all, he concluded, "let us have it all means, government of the people, by the people, and for the people." Applause.

This amendment was seconded by Mr. ...

MR. ALABASTER'S REPLY.

gentlemen, the tumultuous chairman of the Association has greeted Mr. McGuigan's amendment shows that we all sympathise with the ideals at which he aims, but at the same time we also realise that ideals are not always obtainable at one jump. On the other hand, the Committee of this Association, on I am glad to say that this Association and endorse the amendment proposed by Mr. Cartwright. I propose to give some reasons for supporting that amendment. This meeting, as Mr. McAlmada stated, is a public meeting, but it is a meeting held under the auspices of the Constitutional Reform Association. The main object of this Association, and, I think, we must all agree, is to secure the support or to maintenance, as the case may be, of the peace and good order of the country, or to cause the slightest tremor or defection of the unwavering and unflinching loyalty which we as British subjects are to, and feel towards, the Emperor and the Crown. (Applause.) For that reason we are, towards the Constitutional Reform Association, the Committee of this Association, and the members of it any resolution which has a tendency to place the governing power of this country in the hands of a people, whatever their race may be, but who owe allegiance to another flag. (Applause.) I come here, however, for some reform, and I am sure that the Committee of this Association is not unmindful of this. Throughout the Empire these institutions are ever changing gradually, and I think that they are changing gradually, and for that reason we are unable to support Mr. McGuigan's ideals at the present moment. The Mother Country has not yet waited for the conclusion of the world's most disastrous war to be reorganised and revised by the men and women and give the vote to millions of men and women who never had it before. There is, therefore, no valid reason why we in this distant but important part of Empire should not ask in the light of all the lessons the war has taught us, and have our constitution reorganised and revised. (Applause.) Ninety-eight years ago Hongkong was a treeless, trackless, trackless, unpopulated, disintegrating granite rock with only her railways, motorways, and her factories, works, wharves, and docks. She is one of the world's great cities, and she is one of the world's great centres of the world's trade. (Applause.) There is a population of about a million. I believe that she has a great future to be of commercial and political importance under the British flag. (Applause.) But I have heard to-night on all the amendments and resolutions, that we all feel the constitution of our Legislative Committee, by which I mean the system which

representatives of law and order they perform cheerfully and conscientiously, without remuneration, an arduous duty, and for this reason to add on the very small stipend which is paid to them is the basis of the whole fabric of the British Empire. (Applause.) In fact, well trained are the jurors of Hong Kong, and they are the best in the world. They are the best, under the laws of England, even in a case of life and death, do not require more than seven men to do the work which in the Mother Country requires twelve. (Applause.) I have given you three reasons why we should insist that the bulk of the members should be of the middle class, and that the bulk of the jurors trace their ancestry to those pioneers of civilisation, the Portuguese. (Applause.) They also have big characters, and are not the sort of fellows who are easily beguiled and who can be easily persuaded to do anything against the interests of the Commercial Community. We are therefore prepared to

serve one seat for a British subject of the Portuguese race, and I think that though he is elected by the whole of the British Community he could name the

er a vote of thanks to the Chairman  
by Mr. Ormiston and seconded by  
Dowbiggin, the National Anthem was  
sung.

**NORTHERN PARTY LEAVES  
FOR NANKING.**

Peking prefers to carry out the Canton conference in the hope of achieving the desired peace and that the latter's objections regarding location of the conference and the Government suppression of "tufai" are more apparent than real and are in fact designed to distract attention from the dissensions within the Military Government provoked by the various parties intriguing for positions. Consequently, it is believed in Peking that no serious obstacles will bar the path to peace, though of course the success will depend upon the personnel of the Southern delegation. The Government's attitude toward Dr. C. T. Wang, who went to Washington in the hope of enlisting recognition for the Southern Government, to the Chinese peace delegation in Europe is further indication of Peking's convictions, an impression which will be deepened by a similar appointment being conferred on Dr. C. C. Wu.

A dramatic incident which occurred

Colonel Ward's gallantry on the occasion of the sinking of the troopship *Albatross* off the South African coast in 1877 will be well remembered, and he has previously distinguished himself by







